THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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THE AMENDMENTS AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The Raleigh *News* in commenting upon the action of the last Legislature upon the Constitutional amendments now before the people for ratification, well says that we must not give all the credit to our own friends for all that was done. It says truly too, that, without the assistance of the Radicals, all the amendments would have failed, and that it was owing to the good judgment and patriotism of the leaders in both Houses of the Legislature that the amendments were not made party issues.

It is undoubtedly true that the amendments would have failed had not our opponents come to the rescue of the State and joined hands with us in an effort to give some relief from the hand-logs of the carpet-bag Constitution of North Carolina.

As it was, most of the influential Radicals in both branches, as the *News* correctly says, voted for these amendments that received the Constitutional majority, R. C. Badger, of Wake, in the House of Representatives was especially prominent and active in behalf of the amendments that were finally agreed to. Indeed, it is not saying too much, to say that, had it not been for his cordial support, not a single amendment would have prevailed. He did not stand alone, however, for R. B. Respess, with Rufus L. Steadman from Beaufort, and Hon. H. Horn, colored Senator from Wake, were also thoroughly united in the same cause. There were other Radicals, too, who did the State good service at that time, especially do we remember Mr. Long, the Radical Senator from Richmond county, and Mr. McCotter, the Radical Senator from Pitt county. Indeed, there was a determination generally, on the part of the best men on both sides to prevent the amendments from becoming a party question.

And, knowing the manner in which they were adopted, we have never urged them upon the acceptance of our people purely as a party measure. These amendments stand far above any question of mere party or partisan advantage. They were adopted by the Legislature and proposed to the people for ratification, for the benefit of the whole State, and in the interest of the whole people, regardless of race or color, and are of vital importance. We trust, therefore, that our people will turn out in full force on election day and ratify, by an overwhelming vote, the amendments now pending.

WHEELER'S HISTORY THE SENTINEL AND ITS HISTORICAL CORRECTION.

The *Sentinel* on Tuesday last declared Wheeler's History of North Carolina to be ill arranged, ill-compiled and ill-printed, and that its writer, save industry, possessed not a single qualification of a writer of history. The *Sentinel* also took occasion "to add to the list of events in which North Carolina was first," one that Wheeler had omitted to mention, to wit: That "the *first tea* that was thrown overboard was in North Carolina and not in Boston."

On Thursday following, however, the *Sentinel* rose to explain that in the hurry of writing its memory was at fault and that "it was not *tea* that was thrown overboard but it was the *Stamp act* that was resisted. This occurred in 1776." The *Sentinel* said further that it had read "in some North Carolina publication the particulars of resistance, but not being able to lay its hands upon it called upon "the Wilmington Journal, or some gentleman of Wilmington to come to its relief and supply the lacking."

The Journal takes great pleasure in coming to the relief of its cotemporary indeed, it gives us especial pleasure to do so, as it affords us an opportunity to call the attention of our cotemporary to the value of a book it affects so much to despise, to wit: *Wheeler's History of North Carolina.*

Out of fifty-first pages of that "ill-compiled, ill-arranged and ill-printed" volume, will be found all "the particulars of resistance" asked for by the *Sentinel*. The "resistance" occurred however, in 1765 and not in 1776, as our cotemporary hath it.

It seems, therefore, that Wheeler had good reason for not adding "to the list of events in which North Carolina was first the event of throwing a tea overboard; or at least, that no proof of the event was afforded by "the particulars of resistance" to the British import duty, the Dalrymple. That Colonel Wheeler duly appreciated the importance of the occurrence equally with the *Sentinel*, is apparent from the fact that he too, took occasion to contrast it, done as it was "in open day by men of well known person and reputation," with "the famous Tea party of Boston, when a number of citizens disguised in mean went on board of a sheep in the harbor," &c. Doubtless, Colonel Wheeler will be gratified to learn that he and his critic are of one mind upon one point at least. We trust, however, that the fact of his having made the point some twenty-five years before the *Sentinel* made it, at least in print, will not puff him up beyond measure.

With these facts before us, we are inclined to think that if some of our friends would read Wheeler's "publications" a little more carefully, they would possibly criticise them a little less harshly.

The *Siege* is the name of a new paper issued in Lafayette, Ind., and among the few little things it proposes to accomplish are to stop the importation and sale and use of liquor; to break down all monopolies; to effect the repeal of the divorce laws; to substitute arbitration for war; to promote universal love; to strengthen the moral attributes of the government; to enforce home economy; to establish a non-sectarian school system; to suppress political partisanship; to suppress selfish political economy by a more philanthropic plan, and to defend labor against capital.

NORTH CAROLINA AND HER HISTORIANS.

There is a general demand for a full, comprehensive and truthful history of North Carolina. The material for the work is abundant, but for various reasons that material has never been digested and presented to the public in a shape commensurate with its importance or with our wishes.

Had Dr. Hawks been spared to continue his labors, all complaint would ere now, doubtless, have been ended. But he was not permitted to com plete his work of love. Governor Swain, also stricken down, with all his faculties in full vigor, was another distinguished son of North Carolina, well qualified to perform the task the grateful task we had almost said.

We are not quite sure, however, that the task can properly be called a grateful one. It may be well doubted whether any history of North Carolina will prove altogether grateful to its writer. It seems a difficult thing to please North Carolinians in the matter of the history of their State. So nice indeed is our taste in this regard that any man may well hesitate to encounter the rough, and when not rough, the sneering criticism that an attempt at a History of North Carolina is sure to provoke from North Carolinians.

To say the least of it, this carping spirit that has so long possessed North Carolinians, touching themselves and their belongings, gives no low pitched augury of the accomplishment of the work we all profess with so much unanimity to desire. It may be said safely that there is no money to be made in the preparation and publication of a History of North Carolina. If then there be no honor to come from the undertaking, what reward is there to compensate the historian? It, instead of encouragement, or at least kind and respectful treatment, we extend only the harshest of harsh criticism, what right have we to expect that any man will attempt that which we are constantly saying it is the duty of some man to do?

We have been led to these reflections by the comments in a late number of the Raleigh *Sentinel* upon certain "Historical Sketches of North Carolina from 1584 to 1851," popularly known as Wheeler's History of North Carolina, that seem, to say the least, unnecessarily harsh. In the opinion of the *Sentinel*, Colonel Wheeler has, save industry, possesses "not a single qualification that belongs to a writer of history," and every publication he makes "is ill compiled, ill arranged, ill expressed and ill printed." If the *Sentinel* be correct in its opinion, Colonel Wheeler possesses no love for his work, unless it be implied in industry, and not even common honesty, for both these qualifications surely "belong to a writer of history." We feel sure, however, that the language of our cotemporary was stronger than the impression it designed to convey.

Nor do we think it was quite charitable to say that Colonel Wheeler became his publications have been "ill printed," no matter how true it may be. Possibly his want of means, in some cases, compelled him to resort to cheap publishing houses, or possibly his publisher cheated him. The copy, however, of the publication in that we are in the habit of using, and we, in common with all other Editors in the State doubtless, have frequent occasion to refer to it, bears the imprint of Lippincott, Grambo & Co., a firm that in old times, at least, took very high rank.

It is possibly and very probably, perfectly true that Wheeler's Sketches do not come up to the standard that their readers or that their writer desired. In the very publication of his History, Colonel Wheeler made frank confession of "errors, omissions and imperfections," and anticipating criticism, begged that critics would, instead of attacking his labors, "take and examine them carefully and improve on them for the benefit of North Carolina," promising that no one would more heartily welcome their work to the public, and none rejoice more surely in their success than himself. And from that day to the present time, near a quarter of a century, Colonel Wheeler, if we are correctly informed, has been diligently employed, either in this country or in England, in collecting, arranging and digesting material for the correction of these errors and omissions and imperfections, of which no one was more conscious than himself. The fruit of all this labor, it has been announced, is about to be given to the public in the form of a new edition. And what is his reward for all his expenditure of time and money? No hing more nor less than the announcement from one of the leading papers in the State that Colonel Wheeler, save industry, possesses "not a single qualification that belongs to a writer of history," and every publication he makes "is ill compiled, ill arranged, ill-expressed and ill-printed"! Surely this is poor encouragement to the future historian whose advent we profess to look for so longingly.

With all due respect to our cotemporary we cannot help thinking its criticism is unnecessarily harsh unless, indeed, it were better to have no history at all than to have Colonel Wheeler's History. This certainly is not our opinion, nor do we understand that the *Sentinel* so regards Colonel Wheeler's labors, for it says expressly that "there is information in his volume you cannot get elsewhere. Even in his very poor address at the University there is certain information scattered through it that is valuable."

Governor Austin, of Minnesota, declines a gubernatorial third term, on the ground that his annual expenses amount to $3,000 more than his official salary.

English journals record the death of Captain James Murray, of the Queen's army, in his ninetieth year. He had received the war medal and clasp for his services in the first year of the present century in the Egyptian campaign.

THE RHETT COOLEY DUEL.

The Card of Judge Cooley that led to the challenge.

The following card from Judge Cooley was published in the New Orleans *Times* on the 27th ultimo:

A CARD.

Yesterday morning the *Picayune*, in an editorial, assailed me on account of my argument in the Hawkins-Picayune libel suit. My statements to the jury were qualified as being "malicious and wilfully false." As soon as I read the article I addressed a letter to Colonel R. B. Rhett, Jr., the editor, which was handed to him by a friend. After reading it, Colonel Rhett stated that he, within twenty-four hours, would answer; and this time was granted. To-day I received his answer; and I now put before the people of New Orleans the two letters:

NEW ORLEANS, June 23, 1873.

R. B. Rhett, Jr., Editor of the Picayune:

SIR. In the *Picayune* of this morning, under the caption of "Hawkins vs. the *Picayune*," you take the liberty of commenting upon the incidents of the trial of the libel suit against the paper. So far as you deal in generalities, it is not my purpose to ask you any explanation; but in referring to me, under my own name, you have been guilty of what I consider a direct misrepresentation. You refer to my concluding argument for the plaintiff, and say that I travelled out of the record and misrepresented facts because I knew no one was to follow me and show my mistake, which you qualify as not only wilfully but maliciously false. In this connection you allude to and quote from my argument as follows:

"This canvass of the Lynch returning board was made this result proclaimed to the citizens of the State of Louisiana on the twelfth day of December. What did the *Picayune* do? Did the *Picayune* in the month of December say one word about it? No—not a word. Then comes the month of January. Did the *Picayune* in the month of January say one word about it? Not a syllable. Another month is about to expire. On the twenty-third of February, two months and a half since the action was committed, then it is that the virtuous indignation of that very virtuous sheet is aroused, and it publishes this article.

"Why is it that they single out Judge Hawkins from the returning board? It was not Hawkins solely and singly who had perpetrated this immense injury of which you had complained. If anybody did it, it was the board; that board was composed of five individuals. I ask you, if you put yourselves forward as champions of public liberty and public interest, and on that account claimed exemption of damages for a libellous article which you have written, I ask you if you did that in the interest of the public, why didn't you pitch into Longstreet, Lynch, Bovee and Herron? I might suggest a reason. I will let you guess at it. Some people, you know, it don't do to trifle with."

In answer to this you pretend that the Picayune had repeatedly denounced the returning board previous to your article against Judge Hawkins, of the 23d of February, 1873. Now, sir, I was defending Judge Hawkins against a charge of "perfidy," "perjury" and "robbery" in connection with his labors as a member of the returning board, and I took occasion to tell the jury the Picayune had made no such charge against any other member of that board. I now reiterate my language, and make you this proposition: If you can find and show me, in any number of the Picayune, the words "perfidy, perjury and bribery" applied to any other member of that board, I shall publicly acknowledge I was wrong; if you cannot, you will make the acknowledgment of contradicting your record.

Your obedient servant,
W. H. COOLEY.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1873.

W. H. Cooley, Esq.:

SIR: Your communication of yesterday was received.

The editorial remarks in the *Picayune* to which you refer were a reply to a portion of your speech therein quoted. You asserted that neither during the month of December nor January had the *Picayune* noticed the canvass of the Lynch returning board and the result proclaimed, and that I had omitted noticing all the other members of the board but Judge Hawkins. I controverted these assertions, and appealed to the files of the *Picayune* to disprove what you said.

It is not my province to find and to show you what the files of the paper contain. What was published on the subject of the Lynch returningboard in these two months, it cannot be difficult for you to ascertain; and any acknowledgment you may see fit to make will meet with due consideration.

In the meantime, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

R. B. RHETT, JR.

The public will perceive from the above correspondence that I made a fair, honest and manly offer to Colonel Rhett, viz: to publicly acknowledge I was wrong if he could show from his own files that from the 12th of December, 1872, until the 23d of February, 1873, the *Picayune* had used toward any member of the Lynch returning board, except Judge Hawkins, the terms "perfidy, perjury and bribery," provided that he agreed to admit he had spoken incorrectly in the article of yesterday morning, "if he could not prove what I denied." The valiant and truthful Colonel dodges the issue in his letter to me, and very complacently refers me to the files of his paper from December 12, 1872, to February 23, 1873. I had already examined those files, and knew that Colonel Rhett could not prove by them that I had misstated the *Picayune*, and I presume that Colonel Rhett employed the twenty-four hours of delay he claimed, and was allowed to answer my note to him, in examining the files himself; and after satisfying himself therefrom that he was fairly caught, he refused the proposition I made to him. Colonel Rhett having written in the *Picayune* that I made assertions to the jury which were "malicious and wilfully false," and having subsequently refused my fair, honest and honorable offer to decide which of us is correct, I publish him to the people of New Orleans as an unmitigated calumniator, a deliberate and wilful falsifier, an artful dodger, and withal, a thorough paced braggart.

W. H. COOLEY,

New Orleans, June 26, 1873.

Upon the appearance of the above card in the *Times* Colonel Rhett sent a peremptory challenge to Judge Cooley, which was accepted. The time and place of meeting and the weapons were agreed upon and the duel fought in accordance therewith, resulting in the death of Judge Cooley at the second fire as heretofore announced.

From Judge Cooley's own statement it appears that he was the aggressor. The insinuation in his speech to the jury in the Hawkins libel suit that Judge Hawkins had been selected for attack by the *Picayune* because he was less likely to resent an attack than the other members of the board, was of such a character that he had no right to expect it to pass unnoticed.

Indeed, throughout the whole difficulty taking his own account of the affair to be correct, Judge Cooley seems to have been determined to provoke Colonel Rhett into a duel or to disgrace him before the people of New Orleans. He carried out that determination, but at the cost of his life. Colonel Rhett is said to be a remarkably pleasant and amiable gentleman.

HIRAM POWERS—HIS CAREER OPENED TO HIM BY SOUTHERN GENEROSITY.

The greatest of American sculptors died on Friday, in that Italian city which, from long residence therein, had become to him a home. Hiram Powers lacked but two years of having reached the three score and ten which the Psalmist allots as the measure of human life, but he was in full vigor of matured genius, and had he been spared, we might have expected from his chisel, other creations as worthy of fame as Eve and the Greek Slave. The first of these was the early product of his cunning hand when he had but just domesticated himself in Florence. Thorwaldsen pronounced it a master-piece, and when the next year Powers produced the Greek Slave, he stepped to the front line of living artists. He has produced numerous other well-known works, among which are the Fisher Boy, of which there have been three repetitions in marble; Il Penseroso, Proserpine, a bust; California, America, modelled for the Crystal Palace of Sydenham, England, statues of Washington and Calhoun, and the Indian Girl. Among the vast number of busts which he has produced are those of Adams, Jackson, Chief Justice Marshall, Edward Everett, and Martin Van Buren. The bronze statue of Webster, which now adorns the State House grounds at Boston, is one of his latest works.

In spite of his long residence abroad, Powers was a thorough American. He never lost that love for his native land which he imbibed with the breezes of the Vermont hills among which he was born, and, although he may be laid to his final rest in foreign soil, yet his native country will hold him in cherished remembrance, and his every patriots who tread Italian ground will be proud to linger a moment above his grave.

It may not be generally known, though it is none the less true, we believe, that the great sculptor was enabled to develope and cultivate his rare genius by the generous, fostering care of Southern men.

The following sketch, which we take from the Richmond *Enquirer*, briefly tells the story:

Hiram Powers was born at Woodstock, Vermont, and commenced life as a waiter boy at a hotel, from which occupation he advanced to that of a traveller for a merchant, and finally became apprenticed to a clock-maker at Cincinnati, where his talent as a sculptor first developed itself under the instruction of a Prussian sculptor, who happened to be in that city executing a statue of General Jackson. He there learned to form busts, and very soon, under the patronage of Nicholas Longworth, removed to Washington City, where he enjoyed a considerable practice. There he made the acquaintance of William C. Preston, of South Carolina, who manifested deep interest in his success as an artist, and who procured from his brother, Colonel John Preston, an allowance of $1,000 a year for Powers to enable him to go to Italy.

Jesse R. Grant.

The father of the President of the United States, Jesse Root Grant, died last evening at Covington, Kentucky, after a long illness. The President was informed on Saturday evening that his father was dying, and started immediately for the West, but before he could reach Covington, the old man's life was at an end. He was the son of Captain Noah Grant, of the Revolutionary army, who, after the war, emigrated from Coventry, Connecticut, to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. There Jesse, one of a numerous family, was born in the year 1794, so he had reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years. In 1799 the family removed to Ohio, and at the age of sixteen Jesse was sent to Maysville, Kentucky, and apprenticed to his half-brother to learn the trade of a tanner. He afterwards set up in the business at Ravenna, Ohio, twenty-five miles above Cincinnati. In 1820 he was married there to Miss Hannah Simpson, and on the 27th of April, 1822, their eldest son, destined to become President of the United States, was born. Jesse Grant prospered in business, and finally removed to Galena, Illinois, where he added to the tanning business a leather and harness store. Ulysses, who had been educated at West Point, and had served during the Mexican war, became tired of army life in time of peace, and resigned his commission in 1854. He tried farming for awhile, but at last accepted an interest in his father's business at Galena in which he was engaged when the rebellion broke out. Jesse Grant, after the war, gave up his business and was appointed by President Johnson, Postmaster at Covington, Ky., opposite to Cincinnati, which position he has continued to hold, although failing health and old age had unfitted him for work, and although the President had desired him to resign. He was a plain unpretending working man, but one of excellent good sense. His only distinction, however, beyond this, was that he was the father of the victorious leader of the Union armies who became President of the United States of America.—*Yankee Exchange*.

A Washington despatch says that the impression is gaining ground in the best informed circles there that Mr. E. Rockwood Hoar will be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

It is said a company of Americans have been organized, who propose to purchase from the Government of Mexico, two or three of the Mexican States, with a view to developing their mineral resources. The States alleged to be in view by these parties, are Chihuahua, Sonora and Tamaulipas.

The Shah of Persia, now on a visit to Europe, confers gifts in a truly oriental style of munificence. He was particularly liberal to the imperial servants both at Potsdam and Berlin, bestowing the sum of $4,000 in cash, besides gold watches, shawls, brooches, and the like, in abundance. The Emperor got a very costly gold snuff-box, set with diamonds; the Empress a necklace of rich brilliants; while minor dignitaries received the Grand Cross of the order of the Sun and Lion. How welcome this freehanded Shah would be made in Washington!

Reported for the Journal.

The District Conference.

The District Conference of the Wilmington District, North Carolina Methodist Episcopal Church South, Assembled at Whiteville on Thursday, the 3rd day of July, 1873.

In the absence of the Bishop, the Rev. Wm. Closs, D. D., took the chair and opened the conference with solemn religious services. On motion, Rev. A. T. Gibbs was appointed Secretary, and Rev. J. J. Baynell Assistant Secretary. The roll of "charges" was then called and the names of preachers and delegates enrolled. A resolution was then adopted requesting Rev. E. A. Yates, Presiding Elder of the Newbern District, to preach a sermon before the Conference, at some time during its session.

A communication from Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., was read to the Conference.

On motion, the following standing committees were appointed by the President: Committee on Missions, Committee on Sunday Schools, Committee on Finance.

A special committee was appointed to take into consideration the condition of the District Parsonage.

A call of the charges for reports was then commenced.

ELADEN CIRCUIT.

The Pastor reported in full.

W. J. Parker, delegate, stated that he had been connected with the finances of the Church for over twenty years, and has never found anything to work so well as the Conference plan of assessments.

Dr. R. S. Moran presented a series of resolutions endorsing the work of Dr. C. F. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, in New York, as follows:

Whereas, A communication has been received by this Conference from Rev. Dr. Deems, of New York: therefore

Resolved, 1st. That we hereby record our continued and increasing love for Dr. Deems, and our very high appreciation of the eminent services which, for the past seven years, he has rendered to the cause of God and Methodism in our "Great Metropolis."

Resolved, 2d. That we cordially reciprocate his expressions of fraternal attachment and devotion, and pray that the constant presence and richest blessings of the Great Head of the Church may attend him through all his life and labors.

Unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

WHITEVILLE CIRCUIT

was then called for reports, and a partial report was made by Rev. M. H. Hoyle, which led to a protracted discussion on the subject of Church assessments and the duties of Stewards.

SMITHVILLE CIRCUIT

was then called and the Pastor made a very complete report of its condition.

On motion the hours of business for the Conference were fixed at from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 to 6 o'clock P. M.

KENANSVILLE CIRCUIT

was then called and a report was made by the Pastor. He stated the mournful fact that there was no Sunday School in the Circuit.

On motion of Dr. R. S. Moran, Rev. E. A. Yates, P. E. of the Newbern district, was invited to participate in all the deliberations of the Conference.

The Presiding Elder announced the Standing Committees.

The Conference then adjourned until 5 o'clock P. M.

Promising Crops.

A gentlemen of this city, who has recently travelled through a large portion of Eastern North Carolina, represents the crop prospects as being very fine. He passed through the counties of Duplin, Wayne, Greene, Wilson, Pitt, Edgecombe, Beaufort, Craven, Lenoir and Carteret, and everywhere corn, cotton and oats were to bring their best and giving evidence of a bountiful harvest.

Burglary.

Joshua Loftin, colored, was sent here yesterday from Harnett township and lodged in jail, charged with breaking into the house of Delaware Nixon, on the 17th of last month, and stealing therefrom a pocket-book containing $17, and some other articles. He will be held for trial at next term of Superior Court.

Dr. Lyman Will Accept.

We understand that Rev. T. B. Lyman, of Trinity Church, San Francisco, who was recently elected Assistant Bishop of this Diocese, has decided to accept the position. It is stated that he was to have left San Francisco, for Baltimore, about the 1st inst., and expected to sail from Baltimore, for Europe, on a visit to his son, about the 10th inst.

The Robeson...n.

A dispatch from Lumberton yesterday afternoon informed us that the *Robesonian* new paper of that place was sold yesterday at public auction to Mr. W. Wallace McDiarmid.

Mr. McDiarmid, the new proprietor, is a younger brother to the late lamented founder and proprietor of the *Robesonian*, and was formerly connected with that paper. He has since established the *Pioneer* at Florence, which is now being published by him at that place. He is not only a good writer but a practical printer, as well, and will ably conduct his new enterprise. He has our most cordial wishes for his success.

Row at Magnolia.

A difficulty occurred at Magnolia on Friday, among some of the colored excursionists who went up to Goldsboro from this city. The train was obliged to wait at that point for more than one hour, so as to allow another train to pass, and during that time some of the excursionists got drunk and a row was the result. The town authorities of Magnolia acted very efficiently and detained the train until they could arrest some of the principal parties to the disorder. This was finally effected and the parties are now in custody at Magnolia.

Robbery at Rocky Point.

Henry Willis and Ned Huffham were brought here yesterday and lodged in jail, under a commitment from Justice Jas. B. McPherson, at Rocky Point, for trial at the next term of Superior Court, for robbery.

The circumstances of the case are as follows: About two weeks ago Mr. McPherson missed five bags of pea nuts from his pea house. He knew that they had been stolen but could not trace the theft. Some days after that, and while Mr. McPherson was absent from home, the house was again broken into and seven bags taken off. Having reason to believe that the same thing would be attempted again last Tuesday night, he placed a guard over the building. About dark this guard saw Henry Willis and a woman named Chaney Huffham drive up in a cart. Willis alighted and went into the house and brought out several bags of peas while the woman held the horse. They then drove off with the peas. These facts were reported to Mr. McPherson and the next day a search warrant was taken out and two bags of the peas were found in possession of the defendants. They were then arrested, examined and sent here for committal.

THE REGATTA

The Fourth at Wrightsville—A Fine Day and a Spirited Race—Twelve Boats entered—The Carolina Takes the first Prize—The Little Sister comes in Second—The Qui Vive gains the Club Prize—Large attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen.

We all—at least all who were residents of Wilmington previous to the war—will remember the delightful regattas given at Wrightsville Sound during the summer season; how every man, woman and child in the then town who owned, or could beg or hire a horse, posted off to the Sound, many of them going afoot to witness the grand Fourth of July Regatta; and how, with a very slight beginning, with a few small boats, the club soon came to own some of the swiftest little yachts on the Atlantic coast, nearly all of which, we are proud to say, were built and rigged at home, and, of course, manned with our own home sailors, many of whom, alas! have not survived to see the reorganization of their happy pastime.

It is needless to say that the Regatta was the great event of the Fourth with everybody in this latitude. For weeks previous to the day vehicles of all descriptions had been chartered by the eager crowd of pleasure seekers. The day opened beautifully, and certainly Old Probs must have been in his blandest humor to have smiled upon us as he did while a fearful storm was ravaging many portions of the North and Northwestern States. Early in the forenoon Wrightsville was alive with its happy crowd of men, women and children. By noon many a sail was spread to the breeze and more than an hour was spent in transporting both spectators and participants to the Banks, the scene of the conflict. Here there was a great bustle of active preparation, but by half past two o'clock everything was ready for the start. At just five minutes before three o'clock Commodore F. A. L. Cassidey, with the Judges of the races, Messrs. Wm. A. Wright and Jesse J. Cassidey, and Capt. Henry Savage near him, with watches in hand, gave the signal and the start was begun. The boats then sailed out in the following order, the smallest boat taking the lead:

1st. *Little Walter*, sailed by John Farrow.
2d. *Reb*, by John J. Fowler.
3d. *Leila*, by P. W. Gause.
4th. *Little Sister*, by Clayton Giles.
5th. *Annie*, by Charles Burkhimer.
6th. *Cora and Eliza*, by Geo. W. Kibler.
7th. *Lizzie*, by Geo. A. Peck.
8th. *Lillie*, by John L. Maffitt.
9th. *Undine*, by Benjamin Farrow.
10th. *Qui Vive*, by Wm. A. Wright, Jr.
11th. *Electra*, by H. C. Cassidey.
12th. *Carolina*, by T. M. Gardner.

The wind was from the Southwest and was a fine steady breeze at the outset but freshened considerably during the race, until there was almost too much of it for the smaller boats. The course was from the beach in front of the Banks House, on the Sound front, first up Loudon Channel, and around buoy No. 1, thence back towards the Banks, thence down the Banks Channel to buoy No. 2, placed near the inlet, thence back to buoy No. 1, rounding it and thence down the Channel and around buoy No. 2 again, coming up finally on the home course, the distance, in all, aggregating about seven miles.

The boats all led off in fine order, but only five boats ran the entire course and two of those, the *Lillie* and the *Undine*, arrived too late to be timed by the Judges. The *Little Walter* soon dropped out; the jib of the *Reb* got loose, caught in the mast and capsized her; the *Leila* capsized and was disabled; the *Annie* broke her rudder; the *Cora* and *Eliza* and the *Lillie* dropped out of the race; and the *Electra* was struck by a squall after the first round of buoy No. 2, her main sheet broke and she was disabled, and even the *Carolina*, the first in, made water so rapidly that she was almost water-logged.

The successful boats were the *Carolina*, the *Little Sister* and the *Qui Vive*. The *Carolina* came in in hour, 33 minutes and 45 seconds; the *Little Sister* in 1 hour, 34 minutes and 5 seconds; and the *Qui Vive* in 1 hour, 38 minutes and 4 seconds.

The decision of the Judges was announced and Wm. A. Wright, Esqr. was called upon to deliver the prizes to the successful competitors. This was done in Mr. Wright's usual happy manner, and the presentation remarks were responded to appropriately, by the gentlemen to whom they were addressed. The first prize, a large soup tureen, a beautiful piece of silver, was presented to Mr. E. E. Barruss, as owner of the *Carolina*; a very handsome silver ice pitcher, the second prize, was received by Mr. Clayton Giles, for the *Little Sister*, and Mr. Wm. A. Wright, Jr., of the *Qui Vive*, as third best, holds, until the next regatta, the Club prize, a beautiful silver goblet.

It was after five o'clock when these pleasant ceremonies had concluded, and when the last prize had been tendered and received, the sails were again cast loose, the party all embarked and a landing on the Sound beach was soon effected, with everybody and everything "as safe and sound" as when they embarked for the Banks in the forenoon.

A New Field of Labor.

Rev. J. H. Mills, editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, has left the editorial fraternity for the purpose of taking charge of the school at the Oxford Asylum, a fact which we have heretofore neglected to notice. Mr. Mills is a good man and a forcible, trenchant writer. He has been an honorable addition to the editorial fraternity in this State and his loss will be felt. Our most earnest wishes go with him.

German Immigration.

The Clinton *Empire* says: We are informed that Mr. John C. Heyer, so well and favorably known to all Sampson men who ever visited Wilmington, instructed his brother, previous to the latter's departure for Europe recently, to bring over with him on his return to this country, if possible, a few industrious, practical German farmers with their families as the nucleus of a colony which Mr. H. proposes to settle on his South River lands in this county.

The most important sale of cattle and horses that ever occurred on the Pacific coast lately took place in San Mateo county, California. The sale was a complete success, and proved that the complaints of the scarcity of money in the Golden State does not extend to blooded cattle. Famous horses were struck off at famous prices, one bringing upwards of $16,000, and others ranging from $8,000 to $10,000. The thoroughbred cattle brought good prices, although some of the best stock in the State was represented in that herd. The sale indicates the increasing attention paid to stock raising in California, and shows that farmers think it to the r interest to pay almost any price for improved breeds and blooded stock.

Outrage in Burke County.

Oscar Eastman, U. S. Commissioner, and one Deaver, U. S. Marshal, arrived in Morganton on Friday and commenced a vigorous "nosing" into the papers of the county officers, &c. After exhausting the county officials the inquisition turned its attention to railroad officials.

Maj. Smith, with several other gentlemen, was sitting in front of his office, which has recently been moved from Statesville to this place, when Eastman and Deaver approached. They spoke to no one but entered the office where the treasurer, G. P. Erwin, was writing, and demanded to see his papers, in a very peremptory and discourteous manner. Capt. Erwin called to Maj. Smith at the door and asked if he should allow them to see his papers. The Major hesitated a moment but finally consented, remarking that he supposed it made no difference. When he hesitated Deaver asked in a rather, as we thought, insulting tone, "Do you refuse, sir?" After they had been examining the papers in the safe for a few minutes, Maj. Smith remarked that he did not like this thing as he was receiver and was himself an officer of the court, and he did not know who they were. So re-entering the office he demanded to see the commissions of the officers, which they failed to produce, stating that they had been left in Asheville. He then ordered Capt. Erwin to lock up the safe and told the alleged officers in a very peremptory manner, to "get out." They walked out with thunder clouds on their brows, one of them remarking "I shall arrest you!"

THE CHARGE ON THE RECEIVER.

Pretty soon after Marshal Deaver made his appearance—walking down the middle of the street with a ten inch columbiad swung to his waist. After recovering the Major's position, and observing the forces around him, which consisted of Capt. Erwin, Treasurer, W. C. Erwin, Agent of W. N. C. R. R., and J. G. Bynum, Esq., he approached the crowd around Davis' store and summoned all present (one of whom was the Associate Editor of the Piedmont Press,) to aid in the arrest of the rebel Smith. The forces under Marshal Deaver then commenced a forward movement. Col. J. W. McElrath led the advance guard, supported by Ben. Davis. The artillery in the centre was supported by a detachment under Capt. D. C. Pearson, while the Associate Editor of the Press brought up the rear. The troops were eager for the fray except the rear guard which rather "hung back." The distance being about thirty yards the enemy's position was soon reached. The order for the charge was given. With three cheers a rush was made for the railroad office door and the Major was "ours." Thus ended the first battle in the Federal official war. The Federal troops "fought nobly" with the exception of the *rear guard* which did not much like the *flag*, but will take the two dollars nevertheless.

(It is pleasant to know you have been in the U. S. service, and if you die first your widow will be pensioned.)

THE TRIAL.

Deaver served on the Major two warrants from Eastman, one for resisting the U. S. authority, another for assault and battery on U. S. officials. He offered no resistance and was marched off to the Mountain Hotel—way up at the other end of town—to appear before his honor, Commissioner Eastman. Deaver, on the way, made two or three rather sneering allusions to the Major's being a member of Congress. J. G. Bynum, Esq., appeared for the defendant. Defendant's counsel urged that the officers' failure to produce their commissions justified the Major's resistance to their authority; also that the Major was himself an officer of the court, and was under bond of $100,000 for the safe keeping of R. R. papers, money, &c., hence should allow no one to examine or handle them unless he had an order from Judge Dick. The Commissioner overruled all objection and the Major was required to give two bonds of one thousand dollars each for his appearance at the next term of the Federal Court at Statesville. Major J. W. Wilson and G. P. Erwin became his securities.

The commissioner stated in the course of the trial that he had a right to enter any man's house and look at his private papers, and if the party refused he could break open his house and safe.

"Land of the brave, and home of the free;"
What a vast amount of humbug about *Hickory Press.*

From the Portland (Me.) Argus

Jeff. Davis' Alleged Disguise.

I am no admirer of Jeff. Davis. I am a Yankee, born between Saccarappe and Gorham Corner, am full of Yankee prejudices; but I think it wicked to lie even about him, or for that matter, about the devil.

I was with the party that captured Jeff Davis; saw the whole transaction from its beginning. I now say—I hope you will publish it—that Jeff Davis did not have on, at the time he was taken, any garment such as is worn by women. He did not have over his shoulders a water-proof article of clothing—something like a "Havelock." It was not in the least concealed. He wore a hat, and did not carry a pail of water on his head, nor carry a bucket, or kettle in any way.

To the best of my recollection, he carried nothing whatever in his hands. His wife did not tell any per on that her husband might hurt somebody if he got exasperated. She behaved like a lady and he as a gentleman, though manifestly he was chagrined at being taken into custody. Our soldiers behaved like gentlemen as they were, and the foolish stories that went the newspaper rounds of the day, telling how wolfishly he deported himself, were all false. I know what I am writing about. I saw Jefferson Davis many times while he was staying in Portland, several years ago; and I think I was the first one who recognized him at the time of his arrest.

When I was known that he was certainly taken, some newspaper correspondent—I knew his name at the time—fabricated the story about the disguise in an old woman's dress. I heard the whole matter talked over as a good joke, and the officers, who knew better, never took the trouble to deny it. Perhaps they thought the Confederate President deserved all the contempt that could be put upon him. I think so too, only I would never perpetrate a falsehood that by any means would become history. And, further, I would never slander a woman who has shown so much devotion as Mrs. Davis has to her husband, no matter how wicked he is or may have been.

I defy any person to find a single officer or soldier who was present at the capture of Mr. Davis who will say, upon his honor, that he was disguised in woman's clothes, or that his wife acted in any way unladylike or undignified on that occasion. I go for trying him for his crimes, and, if he is guilty, punishing him. But I would not lie about him when the truth will certainly make it bad enough.

JAS. H. PARKER.
ELLSBURNVILLE, Pa.

From the New Orleans Times.

Curiosities of My Office.

BY C. J.

There is something very inexplicable about "offices." You can never more than half persuade people that they are really places of business. A mill, a factory, or a warehouse is thought a spot where time is of value, and into which persons ought not to intrude. An office is never so regarded.

I will give one or two of my own experiences. The first is a very recent one:

"Sir," said a tall, thin man, clad in a worn, very shining garb, suddenly appearing in the room, "I have called to lay before you one of the most astonishing inventions of modern times." They all begin in some such impressive way as that. "A gas-burner, sir." I was busy arranging some papers in a stand-up desk, in a corner, and having both hands full, with a pen held crossways in my mouth, I was for the moment quite at his mercy.

"Perhaps, sir, you are not aware that in the case of every kind of burner but this I now show you gas gives off a most noxious effluvium, having a peculiarly ruinous effect upon the eyesight." By this time I had emptied my hands and mouth, and was advancing upon him. Fixing his eyes upon mine, he started back in distressful horror, "Heaven help us, sir," he exclaimed, "how you have suffered already! Your sight, sir, would not last six months longer. This must not be."

Before I could say a word or lift a finger to stop him, he rapidly glided past me to the table on which the lamp stood. With a nimbleness which rooted me to the spot in apprehension, he whipped off the shade, then the old burner. In one minute the lamp was a ruin. "It is a mercy of Providence, sir, that I have happened to call."

"Stop!" I called. "Replace everything as it was instantly."

"The number of cases of premature blindness," he calmly proceeded, "that I have had the gratification of preventing, makes my labor a most pleasant one."

Th

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1873.

The DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, and the only thirty-two column daily in the State, is published every morning, except Monday, at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; FOUR DOLLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month, or TWO DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE cents per quarter.

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THE JOURNAL.

A leading citizen of Sampson, writing from Clinton, where we are glad to say we have a large list of subscribers, says of our paper: "It affords me "pleasure to inform you that I hear "general and warm expressions of "satisfaction and commendation from "the readers of the JOURNAL."

The approval of the people of Sampson is a matter of pride with us.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.

A new mail route went into operation on the first of July between Kinston and Richland, Onslow county, Mail matter for Richland should be directed *via* Goldsboro and Kinston. We are glad to reach our numerous readers in that section so much earlier after publication than under the old arrangement. We hope our very flattering lists in that section will now be greatly enlarged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

There is evidently money in the newspaper business in Gotham, and the *Times* has its full share of it. At least it would seem so, from the fact that it has paid out $150,000 for a new outfit, including engines and a Walters Press. The *Times* now appears in new and exceptionally handsome type, that for clearness, taste and elegance, is rarely equalled.

We can truly say that in its new dress the *Times* is almost as handsome in appearance as it is offensive in its politics, and that about exhausts the subject.

PICKLE FRIENDSHIP.

The Lynchburg *Republican*, after having taken part with Brownlow against Gen. D. H. Hill, finds the dose more nauseous than it anticipated, and has been compelled to give it up, and we are not surprised at it.

The *Republican* now goes back on the old parson and calls him a "slathering old epithet-manufacturer," and thereupon the Petersburg *Appeal*, moralizing upon the fickleness and uncertainty of human friendship, exclaims, in the poet's words:

"Alas, how slight a cause may move
Dissensions betwixt hearts that love, &c

FIRST THURSDAY IN AUGUST. THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

We trust the people will bear in mind the importance of the election so soon to take place.

Independent of the election for county officers, the fact that the people will also be called upon to declare whether or not they desire to have the Constitution altered in many very important particulars, makes the coming first Thursday in August a day that ought not to be forgotten.

The Amendments now before the people and that require only the expression of popular approbation at the polls to become part and parcel of the Constitution, are eight in number and have already been agreed to by two different Legislatures.

Each Amendment is to be voted on separately, so that there is nothing to hinder the freest expression of opinion on the part of every voter in regard thereto. Indeed, every thing that was possible, has been done, to give each voter an opportunity to express his preference for the Constitution as it stands or as changed by any or all of the proposed Amendments.

There are those, doubtless, in the State who desire no change to be made, especially those who have an interest in the so-called special tax bonds of the State. These men desire nothing so much as that every one of the proposed amendments shall be voted down, in the hope that the Federal Courts will come in, and by forcing the Legislature to levy a tax or by some other process, compel the State to pay the interest on these fraudulent bonds.

Other men too, for other reasons, will oppose the adoption of the amendments; some will do so secretly and some will do so openly.

It behooves every man, therefore, who has the good of the State at heart and who has his own welfare at heart, to go to the polls on election day and vote for the amendments.

The changes they will effect in our laws promise to be too beneficial to us for us to permit them to be lost by apathy or indifference.

We now have one last opportunity to throw off the great burden that is crushing us to the earth. Let us resolve to take advantage of it.

The latest musical prodigy abroad is an Italian child, six years of age, named Guiseppe Lancelotte. He plays the piano like a master, performing the most difficult compositions of Mozart and Beethoven, and improvises most brilliantly. He has been called to Paris, and will soon appear in public, the highest expectations having been formed of him

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS—AN HONORABLE RECORD.

We make no apology for taking up so much of our space this morning in the publication of the honorable record of the gallant old "Twenty-Seventh." We are indebted for our information to Captain James A. Graham, late a Senator from Alamance county, one of the few officers fortunate enough to have saved the descriptive books of his command. Captain Graham having submitted these precious documents to our inspection last Winter, for "Auld Lang Syne" sake we take the liberty of publishing the following extracts:

On the retreat from Petersburg, on Tuesday morning, 4th April 1865, the Twenty-Seventh N. C. Regiment with the other troops cut off by the breaking of the lines at Petersburg, having rejoined the main army of Northern Virginia, which had, on the night before, crossed the Appomattox River on a pontoon bridge, halted in a grove in front of the residence of Dr. Southall (?) in Amelia county, Va. As the regiment had been very much reduced by the fights before the breaking of the Confederate lines, and numbered then only about seventy men for active duty, it was determined, in a full meeting of the officers and non-commissioned officers, to reorganize, the officers giving up, temporarily, their rank and becoming non-commissioned officers, and the non-commissioned officers going into the ranks. Accordingly the regiment was consolidated into two companies known as the 1st and 2d companies. Lieut. Col. Jos. C. Webb was to command the battalion, Major Calvin Herring took command of the 1st company, and John A. Sloan, Captain company B., the senior Captain, commanded the 2d company.

The following is a list of the officers and non-commissioned of the two Companies:

1st Company—Captain Calvin Herring (Major); Lieut. Shade Wooten, (Capt. Co. C.); 1st Sergt. H. E. Price, (Capt. Co. H.,) 2d Sergt. Jones (1st Lieut. Co. D.); 3d Sergt. N. L. Whitley, (Lieut. Co. A.); 4th Sergt. Jno. G. Parker, (Lieut. Co. A.)

2d Company—Capt. Jno. A. Sloan, (Capt. Co. B.); Lieut. Robert W. Joyner, (Capt. Co. E., wounded on the 6th); 1st Sergt. James A. Graham, (Capt. Co. G.); 2d Sergt. McG. Ernul, (1st Lieut. Co. E.); 3d Sergt. R. B. Gibson, (2d Lieut. Co. B.); 4th Sergt. S. A. Whitley, (2d Lieut. Co. H.)

A requisition was immediately made on the Ordinance Sergeant of the Regiment for guns for the officers who had thus gone into the ranks. This organization was maintained until the surrender.

List of officers and men of the 27th Regiment North Carolina Infantry surrendered by General R. E. Lee at Appomattox Court House, Va., 9th April, 1865:

Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Webb, Major Calvin Herring; Adjutant, Thaddeus E. Pittman; Surgeon, E. Lloyd Howard; Sergeant Major, William E. Ward; Ordnance Sergeant, Andrew D. Lindsay; Hospital Steward, Chas. M. Parks.

Company A.—1st Lieut., John G. Parker; 2d Lieut., N. LaFayette Whitley; 1st Sergt., Richard B. Parker; Corporal, Simon B. Kilpatrick. Privates, Larry Aycock, Joseph Peacock, George W. Steagall, Richard Ward, John T. Roberts, (courier).

Company B.—Captain, John A. Sloan; 1st Sergt., Thomas J. Rhodes; Sergt., Joel J. Thom; Privates, Peter M. Brown, Lewis N. Isley, James H. Hardin, Walter Green (courier), E. Tonkie Sharp, W. A. McBride, George Lemons, Silas C. Dodson; Musician, Samuel M. Lipscomb.

Company C.—Musician, John H. Suggs; Privates, L. H. Fields, Jesse Grant, Henry Grant, Thomas Perdue, Richard Sutton.

Company D.—1st Lieut. George W. Jones, 2d Lieut. Cornelius Harper; 1st Sergt. Henry S. Nunn, Sergeant B. Howard; Corp'l. J. R. Gray, Color Corp'l. S. H. Kornegay. Privates, A. B. Blizzard, James Davis, Jesse Hardy, James Quinn, Samuel Stroud, James H. Thomas, Curtis Worley.

Company E.—Capt. Robert W. Joyner; 1st Lieut. McG. Ernul; 1st Sergt. John R. Nixon; John E. Tyer, Albert S. Carr, Corporals, Robert J. Lang, Frank M. Kilpatrick, (Color Corp'l) John Walston; Privates, Samuel R. Cason, William Corbett, Wm. Bryant Edwards, Rufus R. Grimmer, Wm. Gearner, Richard Harris, E. Isley, Mathew Jones (Orderly); Peter H. Summers.

Company F.—Private Robert Lanning. This Company was on detached service in North Carolina and surrendered with General Joseph E. Johnson's Army.

Company G.—Capt. James A. Graham; 3d Sergt. R. Richards; 3d Corp'l M. Adams; Musician W. H. H. Burroughs, S. A. Dickson, W. H. Hayes; Privates J. Boggs, W. Brown, J. N. Fawcett, W. A. Fawcett, A. W. Hedgepeth, S. L. Nelson, W. H. Nunn, D. C. Parks (Com. Sergt.), C. M. Parks (Hosp. Steward), E. Sharp, J. A. Smith, S. G. Strayhorn, J. F. Thompson, Wm. Thompson, G. W. Waddell, T. F. Ward, S. K. Woods, W. D. Woods.

Company H.—Capt. Henry C. Price; Sergts. John R. Rollins, J. H. Little; Corpls. Wm. C. Barney, Robt. Fleming; Privates A. Forbes, Wm. H. Humber, Mathew James, R. James, Peter Lawrence, T. Ed. Randolph, Erastus Rountree, A. Bevil, Wm. H. Stancil Gustavus H. Evans, (courier).

Company I.—Privates George Roberson, Wm. Lovitt, J. R. Miller, John Dees, Julius Mills, V. Civils.

Company K.—Capt. Benj. Parks, Corpl. Benj. S. Best; Privates Wm. Bardin, E. M. Sauls, Stephen W. Pate, Willie Thompson.

Sutler Jas. J. Burgess. Total 116.

What was the gallant young Captain's own record will be seen from the following entries in the "Descriptive Book of Co. G"; otherwise known as the "Orange Guards." "James A. Graham enlisted on the 20th of April, 1861, by Capt. Pride Jones, in Hillsboro, N. C., for the period of three years, aged nineteen, light hair, fair complexion and dark eyes, and by occupation a student. Battles engaged in—Newbern, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Hatcher's Run, Fort Eulss, Southerland's Tavern, Appomattox Court House.

REMARKS.

Entered service as 4th Corporal; appointed 4th Sergt. 8th May, 1861; appointed Orderly Sergt. 19th July, 1861; elected Jr. 2d Lieut. 17th August, 1861; Adjutant 27th Regiment N. C. Infantry from 13th January to 1st June, 1862; on detached service ten days from 5th November, 1862, to procure clothing for regiment; Senior 2d Lieut. 5th December, 1862; Acting Ordnance Officer Coke's Brigade 29th November to 12th December, 1862; sent to Richmond, Va., sick, 12th December, 1862; returned to duty 19th December, 1862; 1st Lieut. 25th April, 1863; Acting Ordnance Officer Cooke's Brigade 1st May to 25th May, 1863; sick furlough for 18 days, 3d September, 1863; extended for 14 days; returned to duty 2d October, 1863; wounded slightly in knee in battle at Bristoe Station, Va., 14th October, 1863; Acting Inspector-General of Cooke's Brigade 10th to 29th January, 1864; furlough for 18 days, 10th February, 1864; Acting Assistant Adjutant General Cooke's Brigade 28th February to 11th March, 1864; Acting Inspector Genl Cooke's Brigade 23d April to 5th May, 1864; wounded severely in thigh in battle of Wildernes, 5th May, 1864, and sent to hospital; furloughed from General Hospital No. 4, Richmond, Va., 11th May, 1864, for 60 days; furlough extended 12th July, 1864, for 30 days; furlough extended 5th August, 1864, for 35 days; acting A. D. C. to Brigadier General Cooke 12th September to 15th October, 1864; sent to Raleigh, N. C., 17th October, 1864, for 12 days to procure clothing for the officers of Cooke's brigade; promoted to Captain 2nd November, 1864; *vice* Captain Dickson placed on retired list on account of disability from wounds. Surrendered with Army Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House, Va., 9th April, 1865".

As an officer, efficient, as a soldier, brave, and as a gentleman, courteous and chivalrous, Captain Graham is one of the many noble spirits of the "Twenty-Seventh," of whose record North Carolina may well be proud. We sincerely trust he will extend to the *Sentinel*, and to Colonel Pool, the benefit of the large fund of information in his possession.

THE GREAT SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA. WHAT IS IT, WHAT ARE ITS DEVICES AND WHEN ADOPTED?

We present to our readers this morning what we know of the Great Seal of the State contained in a brief summary of the Legislature upon the subject, sent to us by a distinguished correspondent who perhaps has as much if not more curious and valuable information concerning the Old North State, her people and their history, than any man now living.

We sincerely trust that our correspondent, as often as leisure may permit, will give us the benefit of his knowledge and research.

The Congress which assembled in Halifax, December, 1776, and organized the State government and adopted our late Constitution that gave us peace and protection for near one hundred years, ordained in the XVII section of that Constitution: "That there shall be a Seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and be affixed to all grants and commissions." The Constitution was adopted December 18th, 1776.

To carry out this, the same Congress December 22d, 1776, ordained "that "Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes and "Thomas Burke, Esquires, then our "Delegates in General Congress, at "Philadelphia, be appointed Commissioners to procure for this State, for "the use of the Governor, a Great "Seal, to be affixed to grants, proclamations and other public documents. "2. That the Governor, until the "Seal be procured, make use of his "own private seal at arms, and affix "the same to public documents."

It would seem that our Delegates in Congress failed to procure any Seal under this ordinance, as no further mention is ever made of it.

The Assembly of 1778, chapter IX, April and May 1778) enacted "that WILLIAM TISDALE, Esq., be appointed to cut and engrave a Seal, under the direction of the Governor, for the State, and when engraved, shall be called the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, and used by the Governor to affix to all grants, commissions, proclamations and other public documents."

No device or design for the Seal is alluded to or reported, but all is left to the "direction of the Governor."

The next notice of our "Great Seal of State" was in the Acts of 1781, chapter XIII, directing the Governor to procure a "State Seal" for all the public offices and Court of Records. The Seals to be prepared with *one sub county*, and calculated to make the impression on the face of grant, commission or other public record, and "the present Seal not to be used after "the new ones is procured". The Acts of 1793, chapter XXV, acknowledge the new Seal of 1790 and direct the use for the future.

The next legislation is found in Acts of Assembly, 1834, chapter XXIV, under the administration of Governor Swain) which recites that "the Seal of this State" used since 1793 is very much worn. "The Governor is hereby authorized to procure a Great Seal for this State, which shall bear suitable devices." And the Seal thus prepared, it is presumed is now the Seal of State except a slight alteration made by the Convention of 1865, requiring the impression to be made on the paper used by figures in relief, protuberant on one side and pressed in on the other.

In all these acts concerning the "Great Seal of State" no device or emblems are alluded to, except the last act of 1834, which says it must bear suitable devices. In the original seal there were emblems or designs, and they were altered every time the seal was renewed or changed, but they were never reported to the Legislature or received any legal sanction. The Governor, for the time being, having the entire direction, and all that was or could be known of it was an inspection of the Seal itself in the Governors' possession. Consequently they have been changed and altered, either under "the direction of the Governors," or to suit the taste or convenience of the architect who engraved it.

Hence arises the question we started with: What is "the great Seal of the State of North Carolina? What changes have been made in the devices or emblems of the Seal, both in the position of the figures and their general characters?"

The Kansas City *Times* calls for a union of the South and West in the political and material questions of the day. It says: "Sooner or later the two sections will be forced to unite, or go into inevitable and involuntary bankruptcy. It is time that the issues of the war were buried. Having well-nigh destroyed republican institutions, there is no reason why they should destroy every material, pecuniary, manufacturing and agricultural interest as well. As a sentiment, loyalty, perhaps, is sweet enough to those who are fond of such embraces, but as a substance, it is as bitter and as sterile as the ashes upon the shores of the Dead Sea."

NORTH CAROLINA AND HER ORES.

Mr. T. Sterry Hunt, of the Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts, writing to the Baltimore *American*, speaks of the Ore Knob Copper Mine, in Ashe county, as being "unprecedented in the annals of copper mining in this country." Mr. Hunt thinks "this great mine will in time make Baltimore the leading copper mart of the United States."

The mine was opened in 1855 and 1856, by a company of residents of a neighboring county, and yielded large quantities of rich ores, but difficulties grew out of the conflicting interests of the large number of small proprietors, and the mine was closed, not to be reopened, as the event proved, until last March. Some notion of the value of the ores may be gained from the fact that the material now raised from the lode, at a cost of not greater than that of raising coal, is to-day worth at the Baltimore smelting works, from $125 to $200 per ton. The amount of ore raised from the mine since the commencement of operations this spring, and now lying on the ground, as estimated by measurement last week, was about 1,400 tons, equal to about 400 tons of metallic copper.

Professor Kerr, the State Geologist, speaks in equally glowing terms of the coal beds extending from Leaksville to within three miles of Germantown, in Stokes county, a distance of forty miles, one bed being eleven feet thick, and of good coal at only a few feet from the surface. In the same region, to wit: in Rockingham and Stokes counties, and in Yadkin and Surry counties, there is a very large amount of iron ore, much of it being of very high quality. In addition to this, along the route of the proposed Dan River Railroad, there is, as Professor Kerr says, a succession of limestone beds for more than thirty miles of the route, from the southeast corner of Yadkin through Forsythe and Stokes to where the line will strike the Dan river. So that it would be difficult to lay out a route of the same length anywhere in the State which would open so great and varied sources of business and wealth to the country, and of profitable employment for the road. All this is besides and independent of its value as a connecting link in a great trunk line for through freight and travel.

Still another point is attracting attention on account of its valuable ores, to-wit: Orange county. Recent investigations on the land lately owned by Mr. John H. Weaver, lying on Bolling's Creek, about a mile and a half Northwest from the village of Chapel Hill, have uncovered an immense bed of very valuable iron ore. The quality is said to be unexceptionable and the quantity inexhaustible. It is especially adapted to the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process.

Neither of the three points we have named are directly accessible by railroad. When they shall possess transportation facilities commensurate with the rich freights that now lie imbedded in the earth, a better and a brighter day will have dawned upon North Carolina. Indeed it seems scarcely possible to look too hopefully upon the future of our State if we permit ourselves but for a moment to consider how vast and how varied are her wonderful resources. We confess to an utter inability to restrain ourselves within any reasonable bounds whenever we contemplate the possible future of North Carolina. Transportation, cheap transportation, more transportation is what we need.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Southern *Cultivator*, by the way, one of the most practical, "commonsense" agricultural journals in the whole country, having said that "If farmers would practice strict economy, work within their means and keep out of debt, there would be no need of such organizations" as Patrons of Husbandry, a correspondent writing from Paulding, Mississippi, makes the following sensible and timely remarks in reply thereto: "I am not a 'Patron'—I work within my own means, and am out of debt; still I feel and see the need of some popular agricultural organization that will attract the masses into rank and file, that they may be in a position to receive instruction and follow the example of those who practice economy and keep out of debt. It is a lamentable fact that a large majority of our farmers 'mortgage' for supplies, plant all cotton to pay their debts, and usually they fall behind at the end of the year. They are discouraged with farming. They offer their lands for sale at lower prices with a view to quit the business. But most of their neighbors being in the same predicament and same state of mind, there is none to buy their land; hence, they must mortgage another year, and then quit the business if they can sell their fenceless and dilapidated farms. Now, sir, we need an organization that will exert an influence over the masses, to improve and beautify their homes, and to depend on the rich products of their farms for money and supplies and not on 'credit' based on 'mortgages.' And in addition to the many other benefits offered by the Patrons of Husbandry, with Subordinate and State and National Granges, could not the Southern States, through this organization, adopt some plan to regulate the supply and production of cotton to the probable demand, at better prices? If 3,000,000 bales will bring as much money as 4,000,000 bales, why not make an effort to turn the labor of making 1,000,000 bales into the raising of making supplies? All feel the importance of keeping at home the proceeds of the cotton crop. Why not seize upon this organization for the starting point? It is spreading like a prairie fire—we have over 11,000 Granges in this State, and as the fever spreads would it not be the part of wisdom for the best men of agricultural persuasions to control and direct it, lest it may do harm?"

The Pacific Ocean is to be sounded with a view of laying down at some future time a submarine cable. Several schemes for ocean cables across the Pacific have already been laid before Congress. One of the reasons for the failure to act upon them was the absence of precise knowledge as to the soundings. The line to be sounded is between California and Japan, and the vessel will go by one route and return by another, so as to furnish soundings for two tracks.

TRY AGAIN!

The male and female adults in North Carolina, who are unable to read or write, number about the same as the Democratic vote in the State—a significant fact which the party can't deny.—*Louisville Commercial*, (*Grant Organ.*)

The *Commercial's* "significant fact," like a great many others that come from Radical sources, is simply not a fact but a falsehood.

The last Federal census shows that the number of males and females in North Carolina, twenty-one years old and upwards, who could not write was 240,085. The Democratic vote in the State for Governor last Summer was 96,731, and for President last Fall was 67,189.

The bungling manner in which the *Commercial* gets up its "significant facts" astonished us until we remembered that Kentucky was not a good place in which to grow Radicals to perfection.

A first class North Carolina Scallawag, one of our gems of purest ray serene, or one of our full blown Carpet-baggers of the first water, could give the *Commercial* six in the game and the deal and then beat him.

If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.

QUITE A CONTRAST.

The Rev. Dr. Deems, pastor of the Church of the Strangers in New York, but late of North Carolina, in an address before the Alumni Association of his *Alma Mater*, held in West College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, said:

May I ask, before I go any further, whether we are agreed as a band of brothers that the mistakes of the past shall be forgotten? Have we really forgiven each other? [Cries of "Yes," yes."] Then I will tell you why I feel a deep interest in our college, though I am not a member of the church whose auspices it is under, and though I am separated from the days of my college life by a broad tide of civil war. I was graduated in 1839; and in the years that followed, amid many duties and cares, almost forgot that I loved my old college. I loved some of the old companions of my college days, and used to love to meet them, but I thought that that was all. But a thrill went through me in the war time, when I knew the Southern troops were to invade Cumberland Valley as the Northern troops were invading the valleys of the South. I new that Carlisle lay in their line of march, and then I felt that the halls of Alma Mater must not be trodden by hostile soldiers; that they must not fill the rooms rendered sacred to me by the memories of Durbin, Emory, Caldwell and McClintock. The Chaplain accompanying the expedition was a graduate of the college in North Carolina in which I had been a professor. He marched at the head of the troop when it entered Carlisle, and I am happy to know that no harm was done the college except by an accidental shell. I am told that the fires were built in the campus, on the walks, and not a blade of grass was injured. No horse was permitted to be hitched to a tree, and I rejoiced that from away down in North Carolina I could wield an influence for good to my loved college, even amid the terrible din and crash of civil war.

When the University of North Carolina was occupied by the Federal troops, one at least of the College buildings was used by the Federal cavalry to picket their horses in!

Comment is unnecessary.

The following article clipped from some newspaper, has been sent to us for publication. Its sentiments are so just and withal so appropriate that we publish it with pleasure, regretting only our inability to give the credit due to the paper that first recalled such noble utterances:

MAGNANIMITY A LESSON OF HISTORY.

It is a sad reflection that, with all our vaunted civilization and boasted advancement in humanity, arts, and science, there is yet much in the teachings of the remote past to shame and to rebuke us. We recall, just now, an incident full of profitable suggestions for the present times:

In the second century an insurrection against the Roman authority broke out in Syria and the East, headed by a pretended descendant of the patriot Cassius, who had conspired against the mighty Cæsar. It ended in disaster and failure; and nothing seemed to be left but vengeance upon the adherents of the rebellion. Under such circumstances, here is the letter which the royal conqueror the noble Antoninus Pius wrote to the Senate, and which deserves to be written in letters of gold upon the historic page:

"I pray you, Conscript Fathers, not to punish the guilty with too much rigor. *Let no one be put to death.* Let the banished return to their country. I wish I could give back their lives to those who have died in this quarrel. REVENGE IS UNWORTHY OF AN EMPEROR. You will pardon, therefore, the children of this CASSIUS, his son-in-law, and his wife. Let them live in safety; let them retain all that CASSIUS possessed, let them live in whatsoever place they choose, TO BE A MONUMENT TO YOUR CLEMENCY AND MINE."

Oh! for one hour of just such *public sentiment* now! It is a reproach, indeed, and a sad and melancholy evidence of *moral* deterioration, that an opposite tendency so largely prevails. Surely, surely, there is everything in the present attitude of the Southern people to disarm vindictiveness towards *any class* of its people. Their resignation and fortitude are a standing miracle. If they were proud and resolute in prosperity, they are grand in their destitution. To-day, a whole nation in arms, to defend what they believe to be right; to-morrow, convinced of the hopelessness of the struggle, returning to the peaceful pursuits of industry with a cheerfulness that can hardly be realized!

Let us profit by the lesson of a barbarian age.

A Great Horror Done Away With.

House cleaning is a great horror to nine men out of every ten. When that time comes the "upon rocks," as a rule give the domestic hearth a "wide berth." Oceans of suds—the product of tons of soap fairly flood every part of the house. The women, from the mistress down, labor as they never worked before, and what with the discomfort, the smell of suds and the smartness, and not unfrequently sickness, the produce of colds and overwork, matters are generally disagreeable. The simple use of Sapolio instead of soap does away with all this discomfort. It lightens the labor a hundred per cent., because it removes dirt, grease, stains and spots, with hardly any water, with but little water, and in one tenth the usual time.

deodkwcow

A gentleman lately arrived from Minnesota says that in the ponds and fens with which that country abounds there is a species of waterfowl entirely destitute of wings, but having a broad fan-tail which it uses as a sail when there is any breeze stirring. This is the latest illustration of a traveler's tail that has come to hand.

KU-KLUX IN INDIANA.

LYNCH LAW IN THE LAND OF LOYALTY.

A MURDERER HUNG BY A MASKED MOB.

Within the last four years, at least twelve persons have been hanged by vigilants in Southern Indiana. Deloss Heffren, who was lynched at Salem on the 28th ult., being the latest victim. Perhaps others have shared this fate of whom no public mention has been made. Six members of the notorious Reno gang of express robbers were hanged by a vigilance committee less than four years ago. Two years since three negroes were lynched in Clarke county for murdering the Park family, and in October, 1870, two burglars, named Pickett and Tougatt, were seized by a mob in Orange county, while on their way to jail and summarily executed. Speaking of these numerous lynchings the Indianapolis *Journal* says:

"Of course, all good citizens must deprecate and condemn mobs and violence under any circumstances, but the cause of these outbreaks is obvious enough. The administration of law in certain portions of southern Indiana has become so loose, not to say corrupt, that men in sheer desperation have taken the law in their own hands.—Crime had become so bold and rampant in that section, and the courts seemed so powerless or unwilling to protect life and property, that men were compelled in self-defense to organize a sort of vigilance committee committee in the counties of Brown, Jackson, Orange, Washington and Clarke, which during the last few years, has done some bloody work. Mob law law is a terrible thing, and the perpetrators of this act should, if possible, be ferreted out and punished. Yet when bad men succeed by a system of terrorism or corruption in preventing the execution of the laws and defying justice, it is hard to say that society shall quietly submit to their depredations and make no efforts to defend itself against scoundrels who snap their fingers at the law. This very man Heffren committed an atrocious murder a few years since, and was acquitted by a local jury, in the face of overwhelming evidence of his guilt. The jury not only acquitted him, but at the close of the trial bore him on their shoulders to the nearest drinking saloon and drank to the health of the escaped murderer. And it is well known that not only juries but judges have proved the fast friends of criminals in some of the counties above named. Such things are hard to bear, and come as near furnishing a justification for mob violence as anything possibly could. As near, we say, for after all there is no justification for a violation of law."

[From the Courier-Journal, June 30.]

The Vigilance Committee of Southern Indiana perpetrated another terrible and bloody crime yesterday morning. On the 20th of this month Delos Heffren, of Salem, Washington county, Indiana, thirty-five miles from New Albany, shot and killed John De Halstead. The full particulars of the tragedy were given in the *Courier-Journal* of Friday. Since the murder there has been much excitement in Washington county, and those who knew best the feeling out there predicted the bloody sequel.

Early yesterday morning a dispatch was received in New Albany stating that Heffren had been taken from the jail in Salem at 2 o'clock this morning and hung by a mob. This news created the wildest excitement throughout the entire city, for Heffren is well known there, personally and by reputation, and his last murder has been the chief topic of conversation for the past ten days.

It is stated that one night last week a party of thirty or forty horsemen rode into the town of Salem, and, after viewing the surroundings of the jail, silently took their departure. At the preliminary examination of Heffren, last Thursday, the motion for a change of venue, although made, was not insisted upon, and the result was that a feeling prevailed in the county that if Heffren was tried there, he would be acquitted, as he was on a similar charge before. Then it was, that public opinion became set that Heffren would be taken from the jail and hung. So when the news reached New Albany yesterday morning that Heffren had been hung, though the people were startled at the horrible tragedy, they were not surprised.

There was a circus in Salem Saturday night, and a large crowd of people from the surrounding country was in attendance. After the circus was over knots of men were to be seen standing on the street, talking in low tones. In a short time they dispersed and the town was left quiet, and bore the usual deserted look, only a few straggling citizens being out.

At about half-past one o'clock a body of masked men rode quietly into the town and immediately threw out sentinels and took into custody all persons who were out on the streets. The captain of the gang was a powerfully built man, dressed in common country clothing, and issued his orders in a low but firm tone, distinctly heard by the citizens who were held prisoners.

After the invaders had made themselves safe from any outside interruption, they surrounded the jail. Deputy Sheriff Craycraft was aroused and a demand was made upon him for the keys of the prison. He refused to give up the keys, positively and determinedly, or to tell where he had secreted them, and was immediately seized and confined in one of the rooms of the jail residence. The vigilants then commenced a close but rapid search for the keys; but after hunting for about ten minutes without success, they gave it up, and set about other means to force an entrance into the jail.

To accomplish a forcible entrance they had brought with them a large sledge-hammer, with which they commenced to hammer down the doors. The work of demolishing the doors consumed over an hour. The heavy blows of the ponderous sledge-hammer, wielded by the powerful arms of the regulators, resounded through the town, and doubtless each blow fell as if upon the heart of the doomed man, who waited in his cell like a caged tiger for the avenger of blood. At last the door fell, and the last door were beaten off and Delos Heffren stood before the mob.

He was standing by the side of his cell door with a piece of his bedstead grasped in his hands, and his eyes glared like a tiger upon his assailants. The desperate and bravery of the man were too well known by the vigilants for them to advance upon him recklessly, for they knew that he would deal blows of death all around him.

At this juncture the mob hit upon the plan of lighting up his cell with fire brands, giving them an opportunity of fully seeing their man, and if necessary shooting him down where he stood. This was done; jails were prepared and saturated with turpentine and oil, and were placed on sticks and held up on poles in front of the cell windows. The lurid glare cast upon the desperate man who stood at bay before the excited crowd, lit a scene that will never be forgotten. As soon as the light appeared the prisoner was fired upon a dozen times, several shots took effect, one in the breast and one half piercing left arm, the arm being broken by the bullet and rendered useless, the piece of bedstead falling from his hand. A stone was thrown which struck him on the head. He staggered from the blow, but did not fall. The mob pressed closer upon him, and the desperation of the doomed man grew greater, and it was evident that he would fight until the last moment, and sell his life as dearly as possible. He knew that it was death before him either way, and preferred to die in the jail while defending himself rather than die by the rope. Another blow from a missile struck him on the temple and stunned him. Several of the mob here sprang forward and grappled with him. He struggled with desperate and superhuman strength, once or twice freeing himself from the hands of the vigilants. He was finally overpowered, and, still struggling, was bound hand and foot. He was then dragged from his cell out into the jail, and from thence out on the street. About two squares from the jail stands a railroad bridge built over a creek. The bridge is perhaps twenty-five feet above the water. It has no frame-work above the track. He was taken to this bridge, and while on the way there asked:

"What are you going to do with me?"

"The mob replied: "We are going to hang you?"

Heffren answered quietly, as if it was a matter of no great moment to him:

"I will go along with you."

When they arrived at the bridge a rope was placed around his neck. He then seemed to realize his fearful position, and begged for time to pray.

All of his courage here left him, and with tears in his eyes he pleaded for time to offer up a prayer to Him whose laws he had so often violated. He did not then remember that he gave his two victims, Johnson and De Halstead, no time to pray, but sent them before their Maker with all their crimes upon their souls. Men like Heffren never think of these things until they are themselves placed in such terrible positions. The mob answered his appeals for time to pray by telling him that he should have thought of that before; that they had no time to wait, and he had to go."

All then was made ready for the hanging. His hands and feet were securely bound, and the noose properly adjusted. He begged and pleaded hard for mercy, but there was no mercy in the hearts of those who surrounded him. They had done the same awful work before at the tall tree near Seymour, in Jackson county, in New Albany, and near Charlestown, Indiana. The self-constituted regulators of law, the vigilance committee of Southern Indiana, here held him firmly in their grasp, and he might as well have been in the power of the most savage beasts that roam the forest as of those bold and determined men. The end of the rope was securely fixed to one of the outside timbers of the bridge. Delos Heffren, a man who at one time had every fair prospect in life, a man of fine talents, and who had held positions of honor and credit in his State, was then lifted up in the stalwart arms of the avengers, and thrown from the bridge, and his body left dangling between heaven and earth.

Delos Heffren, the last victim of tragic violence, is about 40 years of age, is fine looking and powerfully built, as are all of his family. He was a man of considerable talent; and, had those talents been employed in a different and more useful channel he might have risen to a high position in the State. In 1860 he was deputy Secretary of State under his uncle, Judge Cyrus D. Dunham. When the war broke out he joined the Fiftieth Indiana regiment, and was second lieutenant of Company I.

STATE NEWS.

Charlotte had a $5,000 fire last Friday.

A jockey club is to be organized in Raleigh.

The cotton crop of Johnson is generally good throughout the county.

The wheat crop just harvested, and the crop of Chatham is very good.

The first grand ball at Kittrells comes off on the 24th and 25th insts. Extra preparations will be made to render this the great event of the season.

Maj. Jas. M. Blair, formerly of the Yarborough House, has leased the National Hotel in Raleigh and will open there soon. This we learn from the Sentinel.

The Weldon News says: Several railroad hands struck for higher wages last week. No work going on. The train is resting—the train hands fishing, and having a good time generally.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: Arms for the LaFayette Light Infantry were received last week from the Adjutant-General of the State. They consist of 50 guns, with bayonets, &c., and are of the Springfield breech-loading rifle musket. These guns are the most complete and beautiful we ever saw, and were made in 1868 of the needle gun patent. More of these guns will be sent for the company if needed, as soon as the Governor gets a larger supply. Also the full outfit of accoutrements will be sent soon.

The Charlotte Democrat says: We learn that yesterday (Sunday, July 6th), the Rev. J. C. Williams, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Hopewell, in this county, was suddenly struck down by a stroke of paralysis while in his pulpit. He had just finished reading the morning lesson, and had sat down, when his head was observed to drop forward. Two or three members of the congregation hurried to him but found him speechless and helpless. He was still alive late Sunday evening. Mr. Williams was about 52 years old—was a popular minister and much beloved by his congregation.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says:—In accordance with an act of the Legislature of 1872-3, the Secretary of State sold at public auction on Thursday the 3d of July, a large number of surplus copies of the laws, documents and journals. As will be seen from the following, the prices brought were very low:

Laws of 1869-'70, brought 11-2 cents per copy; United States Statutes at Large, 6 cents per copy; Revised Code, 6 cents; Convention Journal of 1868, 7 cents; Report of Fraud Commission, 7 1-2 cents; Constitution and Ordinances of 1868, 5 cents; Senate and House Journals, 4 cents; Documents of 1862-'64, 5 cents; Documents of 1868-'69, 7 1-2 cents.

The Fire Companies of Raleigh spent yesterday in our town by invitation of our Firemen. The Rescue company with 18 men, Mr. Lampson, foreman, and the Hook & Ladder company, 30 men, W. C. Stronach, foreman, arrived here by the Raleigh train Thursday night, 8½ o'clock, several others came with them, also a splendid band of colored musicians. They were received by our fire companies at the depot and escorted to Fayetteville Hall, where Maj. J. C. McRae addressed them and welcomed them on behalf of the people of Fayetteville to the hospitalities of our town. Mr. John Nichols replied in a happy manner on part of the Raleigh firemen, after which several gentlemen were called out who made short, impromptu and appropri

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1873.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reports to the Journal.

Wilmington District Conference.

FIRST DAY (CONTINUED)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WHITEVILLE, July 3, 1872.

The Conference was opened with religious services by Rev. J. Mahoney.

Rev. Dr. Closs in the Chair.

The Minutes were read, amended and approved. The President proceeded with the call of the charges.

KENANSVILLE CIRCUIT

was called again. The pastor continued his report, which led to a long and animated discussion on the subject of Sunday Schools and family prayer. Some of the facts brought out were truly wonderful.

MAGNOLIA CIRCUIT

was next called, but the pastor being sick and unable to attend the Conference, no full report was offered. The President made a statement of the condition of Circuit so far as his information extended, which represented it as being in a prosperous condition, crowning itself now points with one fine Sunday School and two fair ones. Financial condition good.

CLINTON CIRCUIT

was next called. The pastor reported five Sunday Schools, all in good working order; family prayer held regularly in numbers of families; financial condition good; vital spirituality increasing; have purchased a new parsonage.

On motion of Dr. R. S. Moran the Conference adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

WHITEVILLE, July 4, 1873.

Conference opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., with religious exercises by Rev. C. M. Anderson, Dr. Closs, President, in the Chair.

The minutes of yesterday afternoon's session were read, amended and approved.

Several additional delegates were reported and entered on the minutes.

Rev. T. J. Gattis, Agent of the Davenport Female College, was introduced to the Conference.

CHERAW CIRCUIT

was called for reports. The pastor reported the condition of the Circuit as prosperous, all the interests of the Church being in a flourishing condition.

WILMINGTON FRONT STREET

was called. The pastor reported first on the spiritual condition of the Church, then on its financial condition, then on the Sunday School, all of which interests were represented as being in a flourishing condition, the Sunday School being particularly useful. The delegates then explained the operation of their financial system, by which it appeared that every one in the Church paid something, the smallest contribution being 10 cents per month, paid every two weeks, or monthly as most convenient. The Sunday School interest was fully reported by the Superintendent, who made an extended report, which was very interesting.

ELIZABETH CIRCUIT

Was called and the pastor reported the circuit in a favorable condition as to finance, and in its spiritual state as good as could be expected.

The Conference then adjourned for Divine Service.

The 11 o'clock Divine Service was conducted by Rev. Jas. Mahoney, of Clinton, who preached to a large and attentive congregation.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Conference was opened with religious services, conducted by Rev. J. E. Bailey, Rev. Dr. Closs in the chair. Minutes read and approved.

The Committee on Sunday Schools reported as follows:

Resolved, That we are more than ever impressed with the importance of the Sunday-School work, and earnestly urge on all our pastors, Sunday-School Superintendents and teachers, renewed diligence and fresh consecration to the work. The report was laid on the table.

The conference then proceeded to elect delegates to the annual conference. The following were elected delegates: Capt. John A. Leggett, Wilmington; W. J. Parker, Bladen; K. K. Connell, Whiteville; Thomas Armstrong, Kenansville.

And the following alternates: Rev. Lewis Caldwell, Simpson; W. S. G. Andrews, Wilmington; Capt. Hartwell, Magnolia; Melton Campbell, Whiteville.

The report on Sunday-Schools was then taken up, and Rev. E. A. Yates made an interesting speech thereon.

The report was then laid over, and conference adjourned.

The night services were conducted by Rev. E. A. Yates, who preached a sermon on "Ministerial duty and faithfulness," to a full house.

THIRD DAY.

WHITEVILLE, July 5th.

Conference was opened with religious services conducted by Rev. Mr. Ferguson. Rev. Dr. Closs in the Chair. Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

The report of the Committee on Sunday Schools was called up and after discussion was unanimously adopted.

The Special Committee appointed to consider the subject of the District parsonage, and to provide for the extinguishment of the debt thereon, submitted their report, stating that there was still due thereon $585, and recommending the plan to finish the payment heretofore adopted by the Conference, and that it be immediately carried into effect. This subject was fully discussed. The report was laid on the table.

Rev. R. S. Moran, D. D., presented a series of resolutions of thanks to Col. Jno. A. Maultsby, of Whiteville, for the gift of a new and splendid church building to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as follows:

Whereas, The capacious and beautiful church edifice in which we hold our District Conference, has been built by Col. John A. Maultsby of this place, and presented by him as a free will offering to the M. E. Church, South; and whereas the connectional unity of our church renders a gift to any of our societies one which is appreciated and acknowledged by our ministry and membership everywhere; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby gladly and gratefully acknowledge the munificent liberality of Col. Maultsby in providing such an elegant and commodious temple for the use of the M. E. Church South, in Whiteville.

Resolved, That we unite in the hope and prayer that he may himself become a large participant of the privileges and blessings dispensed in this earthly sanctuary, so that he may eventually be translated to that Temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished for publication and that a transcript of this action be presented to Col. John A. Maultsby, signed by the President and conference secretary on the 3d day of this Conference.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Committee on Finance made a report which was acted on and adopted.

Leave of absence was granted to several of the preachers and delegates.

On motion, the place for holding the next District Conference was fixed at Antioch Church, in Bladen county.

The Conference then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Conference was opened with religious services by Rev. T. J. Gattis, Rev. Dr. Closs in the Chair.

The minutes were read and approved.

The Committee on Missions submitted their report, stating the parts of the District which were destitute of regular preaching and making some recommendations in regard to supplying the work. The report was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That we welcome to our midst the Rev. Thos. J. Gattis, Agent for Davenport Female College, and commend him and his work to the people of the District, wishing him success in his endeavors to build up one of the colleges of the Conference.

Rev. T. J. Gattis was introduced to the Conference and gave a full report of the condition of Davenport Female College and of his operations as Agent, stating that he was succeeding as well as he could be expected to do, having already secured in money and pledges the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. Gattis was followed by Rev. Mr. Hoyle in a speech endorsing the claims of the College.

Dr. Wm. Closs followed in advocacy of the claims of the College, and gave a very interesting historical account of the institution.

The report of the Committee on District Parsonage was taken from the table.

A subscription was raised to pay the debt on the District Parsonage, and he full amount being raised, the report was then adopted.

The following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Conference returns its sincere thanks to the citizens of the town of Whiteville for their liberal and open-hearted hospitality, displayed in entertaining the Conference, and we earnestly pray Almighty God to bless them "in their basket and their store," preserve their health, and, keeping them safely through life, to bear them finally to His abode in Heaven.

Resolved, That the thanks of this District Conference are hereby tendered to the Presidents and officers of the Wilmington & Weldon, Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta and Carolina Central Railroads for passing the delegates to Conference and back for one fare.

The following resolution was adopted with a rising vote:

Resolved, That this Conference tenders its hearty thanks to Rev. Dr. Closs, Presiding Elder of this District, for his uniform courtesy and kindness towards all the members and for his impartial and dignified manner while occupying the chair and presiding over our deliberations.

The Conference then adjourned *sine die*.

County Commissioners.

The Board met Monday evening in the county chamber. The chairman being ill, A. H. Morris was appointed chairman pro tem.

Ordered, That Marion Moore and H. C. Register be appointed poll-holders for Cross well township (North side) vice O. R. Hollingsworth and J. R. Paddison resigned.

Ordered further, That O. M. Fillyaw be appointed poll holder for subdivision 1st ward, vice O. A. Wiggins resigned; E. D. Hewlett, 5th ward, vice W. Thurber resigned; John L. Garnell, 2nd division 1st ward, vice J. D. Love resigned.

A number of parties were exempted from poll-tax, for reasons satisfactory to the Board.

Application of Bruce Williams, in reference to a foot-way at Riley's creek and Gifford's branch, was received and refered to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Several other matters of minor importance were disposed of, after which the Board adjourned to Friday evening, July 9th, at 8 o'clock.

A Colored Woman Found Dead on the Railroad Track near Hilton.

Information was lodged with Coroner Hewlett, early Monday morning, that a colored woman had been found dead under the railroad track between the Northwest and Northeast Bridges of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, near Hilton. Coroner Hewlett immediately summoned a jury of inquest and proceeded to the spot where the body lay. On arriving there it was found to be the body of one Milly Swann, a colored woman of about 55 years of age. From the evidence given in it appears that on Sunday evening last, just after the terrible storm which visited this section, that the woman, in company with several friends, started to visit some of her relatives residing at Mr. Young's plantation. Until she arrived at Hilton Bridge she appeared perfectly well and conversed very freely with those accompanying her. Shortly after crossing the Bridge she was heard to remark that she felt rather unwell, but her friends thought nothing of this until they had gone a hundred or more yards further, when she sat down on the track and stated that she could go no further. Her friends raised her up and carried her some distance, but finally put her down and started to get a conveyance for her the balance of the journey, and when they returned found her dead.

From all the facts that could be obtained it is supposed that the deceased came to her death from natural causes, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

A Base Betrayal.

We understand that a man by the name of C. W. Snow abandoned his wife, last Sunday night, at the residence of Mr. Chilson, Mail Agent on the Carolina Central Railway, at Ingram's, in Anson county.

C. W. (Charles Wesley, we presume) Snow hailed originally from New York, where it is now said that he has a wife and two children. He was formerly a clerk of Mr. Samuel Randall, a confectioner in that city, whom he swindled out of some $7,000, it being asserted that he committed forgery to accomplish this. About six months ago he was married, at Woonsocket, R. I., to Miss Chilson, (sister to the gentleman spoken of above) a very estimable lady, and with him started out on a wedding tour. The lady had about $1,000 in money and by some means Snow became possessed of a very large and valuable gold watch belonging to the lady's father. They wandered around for some time, Snow squandering his wife's money and the proceeds of a sale of the watch, for which he got $250, until finally they found themselves at the Wheeler House, in Columbia, where Snow revealed to his wife the fact that he was without money, while there was over $200 due for board. She was compelled to yield her clothes and valuables to him, when he placed them in pawn. They then left the city and went to Mr. Chilson's house, in Anson county, where they remained until last Sunday night, at which time Snow left secretly, and on foot, carrying off with him the few clothes he possessed. Mr. Randall was communicated with by telegraph, on Monday, when it was ascertained that Snow was a defaulter and a forger as stated above.

Charles Wesley Snow (if that is what the C. W. stands for) is about 5 feet, 8 inches in height, of rather stout build and will probably weigh somewhere in the neighborhood of 140 pounds. He has dark hair, dark eyes, is bald on top of the head and has a quick, nervous speech. He wore, when he deserted his wife, a dark grey summer business suit and a rather high straw hat. It is presumed that he intended to make his way towards Cheraw. The unfortunate lady remains with her brother.

It is to be hoped that the authorities everywhere in our sister State will keep a sharp look out for him and that the press of this and other States will pass the scoundrel around most effectually on the points of their pen.

Clinton Male School.

We direct attention to the advertisement of this well-known School. Mr. Grady is one of the most accomplished and thorough teachers in the State, and a gentleman of literary and scientific attainments. We are glad to know that this School is in a flourishing condition.

Meals at Abbottsburg.

We learn that Mr. H. S. Servoss is now having erected a building at Abbottsburg, to be used as a dining saloon for passengers on the Carolina Central Railway. It is expected to be ready next week, and it is said that the schedule of the road will be changed, leaving Wilmington two hours or more earlier than as at present. This will put the train at Abbottsburg between 8 and 9 o'clock, where a good, hot breakfast will await the traveller going West. Those coming East will get dinner at the same place.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, July, 5, '73.

Dear Journal:—Enclosed you will find a cotton blossom taken from the farm of Hon. D. L. Russell, June 29th. The cotton is looking well. I took charge of the plantation on the 16th of January last, and found it sadly neglected. This plantation is a very valuable one, and with proper management will be equal, if not superior, to any in old Edgecombe, by nature much better. I am well pleased with the Judge and the farm.

Very respectfully yours,

H. B. B.

For the Journal.

Staggers in Horses

Messrs Editors:—This is the season for the prevalence of this terrible and fatal disease. Already this malady, always appearing more or less from June until October inclusive, has made its usual annual appearance, and many horses in New Hanover and surrounding counties have died from it. Our farmers and other owners of this valuable animal, are anxious on the subject, and reasonably and naturally turn, in their apprehension and anxiety, to the medical profession for information and relief. And yet blind staggers in horses may almost be marked among the *opprobia medicorum*, so lamentably deficient are our best physicians in a knowledge of the pathology and best treatment of this almost uniformly fatal complaint. Empirical remedies there are without number, but with the torch of improvement and increased means of cure which now more than ever radiates the paths of medical progress, surely the physicians will not allow much longer to prevail the darkness and ignorance as to its nature, cause and treatment, which continues to exist, and some what to the reproach of the medical profession.

The above remarks are in the main suggested by the excellent views, clearly and ably expressed, in a communication in your paper of the 11th of last month over the signature of "J. S. D." This article was evidently written by a physician of intelligence and devotion to his profession, and the fine description he gives therein of a *post mortem* examination made by him, of one of his horses, who died of blind staggers, may well attract the attention of the pathologist and progressive physician. Let it be adopted as a universal rule that whenever a horse dies of staggers, he shall be carefully examined after death under the direction and observation of a competent physician, and soon such knowledge will be known, and spread abroad, as will eventuate in a successful treatment. This violent disease will then begin to be stripped of its terrors, and no longer will be heard the old cry that rarely indeed does a horse ever recover from the staggers.

Following "J. S. D." of the 11th ult., in your paper, appears in the issue of the 20th ult., an admirable reply, and evidently from the pen of an able member of the medical profession. It is signed "——." If I am not much mistaken in the style it comes from that high-toned gentleman, and Nestor of the medical profession in Wilmington and all the surrounding counties, Dr. C——. Modest though he proverbially is, he must excuse me for reminding him of his duty to write more. Science claims it, humanity calls for it, from him. He evidently can enlighten us on staggers also, and I call upon him in good faith to write again fully and at once during the staggers season now on hand. S

July 7, 1873.

A Judicial Usurpation Exposed by Chief Justice Pearson.

At Spring Term, 1872, Heflix Court, the Hon. W. A. Moore, presiding, a bill of indictment was sent to the Grand Jury against Joseph Branch and returned by the body into a True Bill," which the Court *refused to receive*, ordering the Grand Jury to be seated in the jury box, and proceeded to examine in *open Court*, before them, the witnesses, and instructed them if they believed the evidence they must return "*no True Bill*," and to their shame, be it said, they servilely obeyed this order. Motion to quash the indictment overruled—appeal prayed and refused—and then by *ex officio* carried to the Supreme Court. In the January reports we find this case reported at length, with Chief Justice Pearson's comments, which are eminently proper and timely. The Chief Justice says:

"The power of a Judge to require a grand jury to come in open Court and have the witness for the State examined is not only opposed to immemorial usage, but is not sustained either by principle or by authority. The province of a grand jury is not to try the party but to inquire whether he ought to be put on trial; and the purpose is to save the citizen the trouble, expense and the disgrace of being arraigned and tried in public on a criminal charge unless there be sufficient cause for it. If the man is to be exposed without inquiry as to the sufficiency of the evidence, to the scandal and disgrace of a trial in public, it may as well be done on the information of the State's Solicitor. This precedent is opposed by the principle of the common law, which means common sense. The only case cited to support the innovation is that of the Earl of Shaftsbury, State Trials 772, which "ought not to be made a precedent, for the reason that it was in the time of Charles II, 1181, when the Duke of York with the countenance of the King (his brother) had joined the Roman Catholics and the attempts of the Jesuits to make that "the established religion was stoutly opposed by the people of whom the Grand Jury were drawn; and who although compelled to hear witness for the crown examined in public, because "such was the pleasure of the King," were "stout enough," and had the manhood to refuse to find the bill and to indorse *ignoramus*, for which, as the report says, there was such applause and loud cheering that nothing could be heard and the judge retired.

This case was never drawn into a precedent in England. There is not the slightest reason to believe that such practice was ever in force in North Carolina, and it must be rejected as inconsistent with the genius of a republican government. The Chief Justice concludes with this query: "Why examine the witnesses for the State in public, unless it be to expose the accused to scandal and disgrace or to browbeat the Grand Jury and influence their finding?"

All will admit that the Grand Jury lays it on mildly, for the enormity of the outrage is without any parallel in the judicial history of North Carolina.—Piedmont *Press*.

A young Texas man, who was kept on jury duty forty-eight hours, complains that he got seven letters from his wife inquiring why he stayed away so long, and that he had a very affecting interview with his mother-in-law as soon as he was released.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

July 3—Schr Sunny South, Derrickson, New York, Williams & Murchison.

July 5—Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

July 7—Steamship Metropolis, Nicholson, New York, Barry Bros.

Schr Etta, Heady, Baltimore, Edward & Hall.

Schr Charles, Weeks, Fairfield, DeRosset & Co.

July 8—Norwegian Brig Rafus, Christenson, Bremerhaven, Heide Bros.

June 9—Schr Luola Murchison, Jones, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Ray, Dennis, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

CLEARED.

July 3—Schr Walter Irving, Arey, New York, G G Barker & Co.

Schr Pyrola, Grim, Boston, G G Barker & Co.

July 5—Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

German Brig Alma, Pfalsraf, Rotterdam, Jas. Anderson & Co.

Schr Idabella, Fisher, New York, Williams & Murchison.

July 7—Br Barque Ansdell, Key, London, DeRosset & Co; cargo by Willard Bros.

July 8—Br. Brig Somerset, McBride, Amsterdam, Jas. Anderson & Co.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Stetson, Matanzas, G G Barker & Co.

June 9—Steamship Metropolis, Nickerson, New York, Barry Bros.

Br Brig Sussex, West, London, DeRosset & Co.

Br. Barquentine E Shun, Edmondson, Hamburg, Vick & Mebane; cargo by Willard Bros.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

BALTIMORE—Steamship Lucille—14,941 feet lumber, 899 bbls rosin, 135 casks spirits turpentine, 150 bbls pitch, 527 bushels pea nuts, 16 ale kegs, 17 bales sheeting, 28 bales cotton, 8 pkgs mdse.

New York—Schr Idabella—23 casks spirits turpentine, 206 bales cotton, 1 pkge mdse, 1,461 bbls. rosin.

New York—Steamship Metropolis—939 bushels peanuts, 2,661 bbls rosin, 71 bales cotton, 38 bales sheeting, 237 shooks, 50 bbls pitch.

FOREIGN.

Rotterdam—German Brig Alma, 1,452 casks spirits turpentine, 47 bbls. rosin.

London, England—Br Barque Ansdell—1,832 casks spirits turpentine.

Amsterdam—Br. Brig Somerset, 2,200 casks spirits turpentine, 50 bbls rosin.

Matanzas—Schr Francis Satterly, 3,600 cypress rail road ties, 2,500 feet lumber.

Hamburg—Br Barquentine E Shun—1,675 casks spirits turpentine, 400 bbls rosin.

London—Br Brig Sussex—1,763 casks spirits turpentine.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., July 9, 1873.

BARQUES.

Br Dulcimer, Harrison ldg, Europe, Sprunt & Hinson

BRIGS

Nor Frey, Holverson, ldg, Europe, Heide Bros

Nor Rufus, Christenson, ldg Europe, Heide Bros

C C Van Horn, Hooker, ldg, Europe, Williams & Murchison.

SCHOONERS.

Ray, Dennis, dis, Edwards & Hall

Ann Susan, Pogden, ldg, South Am, E Kidder & Sons

Stampede, Downing, ldg., J H Chadbourn

Sophia, Robinson, ldg, Martinique, G G Barker & Co

W L Burroughs, Nichols, ldg, Europe, G G Barker & Co

Sunny South, Derrickson, ldg, N Y, Williams & Murchison

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

EDSTON.

Br Fenwick, Carnaly, sld July 5

GALWAY.

Condor, Lemck's, sld June 7

NEW YORK.

Barque Snowden, Wood, sld July 1

Schr Luola Murchison, Jones, sld July 1

LIVERPOOL.

Br Barque Garstrang, Thornton, sld May 20

Vitravius, Drummond, sld May 22

BELFAST, ME.

Schr S J Gilmore, Darch, sld June 8

HAMBURG.

Europa, Thomas, sld May 20

LONDON.

Douglas, Wilson, sailed June 24

Statement of the Receipts of Cotton and Naval Stores, at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending July 7, 1873:

Cotton	95 bales.
Spirits Turpentine	3,371 casks.
Rosin	8,524 bbls.
Crude Turpentine	1,850 "
Tar	288 "

EXPORTS.

Statement of the Exports of Cotton and Naval Stores, from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending July 7, 1873:

Cotton	392 bales.
Spirits Turpentine	3,306 casks.
Rosin	5,024 bbls.
Crude Turpentine	"
Tar	292 "

TOTAL SUPPLY FOR THE WEEK.

Statement of the Total Supply of Cotton and Naval Stores, at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending July 7, 1873:

Cotton	1,763 bales.
Spirits Turpentine	14,557 casks.
Rosin	54,100 bbls.
Crude Turpentine	2,518 "
Tar	1,026 "

STOCK IN YARD AND AFLOAT.

Statement of the Stock of Cotton and Naval Stores, in yard and afloat, at the Port of Wilmington, N. C., as taken yesterday, July 7, 1873, by the Secretary of the Produce Exchange and compiled from the books of the same:

Cotton in yard	1,332 bales.
" afloat	39 "
Total	1,371 "
Spirits Turpt. in yard	4,829 casks.
" " afloat	6,462 "
Total	11,291 "
Rosin in yard	45,452 bbls.
" afloat	3,624 "
Total	49,076 "
Crude Turpt. in yard	1,120 "
" " afloat	290 "
Total	1,410 "
Tar in yard	684 "
" afloat	50 "
Total	734 "

If your Hair is falling out, use Nattans' Crystal Discovery, which supplies that nourishment from the loss or insufficient supply of which the hair falls out. It gives new life. A trial will convince. Sold by Druggists generally. Price $1 per bottle.

Remember that in no hair preparation will you find anything like *Nattans' Crystal Discovery*. None other in the market is any way like it. It restores the color, cleanses and regenerates the hair. Warranted to contain no poisonous ingredients. For sale by Druggists. 4w.

On the steamship Virginia, that arrived in New York Saturday, were a man and a woman who had met, loved and been married on board the ship. The most interesting feature of this hasty affair was that the happy couple would not permit a minister to perform the ceremony, but insisted on the captain marrying them, which he did.

VICK & MEBANE.

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lumber, (Mill.)	
Barrels, Spts T, each	4 50	Fty Rds	15 00 a 17
" hand	2 50 a 2 75	Wide do	10 00 a 25 00
New	2 75 a 3 00	Sweeping	9 00 a 22 00
Candles, per lb.,		Shp Stuff	9 00 a 25 00
Tallow	16 a 17	Lime, (from store)	
Adamantine	16 a 17	Rockport	1 50 a 1 60
Sperm	50 a 55	Rockland	1 00 a 1 05
Coffee, per lb.,		Molasses, per gallon,	
Java	30 a 32	Cuba, hhds	00 a 42
Laguayra	25 a 28	do bbls	00 a 42
Rio	23 a 25	Sugar house	21 a 23½
St Domingo	25 a 28	do bbls	25 a 28
Flax	18½ a 20	Syrup, bbls	45 a 1 00
Double Axe	a 16	do N O	80 a 90
Rope per lb	7 a 10	Nails, per lb.,	
Corn Meal,		Cut	6 a 6 75
per bushel	0 95 a 0 97½	Oils, per gallon,	
Domestics,		Sperm	2 00 a 3 00
Sheeting,		Linseed	1 40 a 1 70
per yard	12 a 13	Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Yarn, per bdl	7 50 a 8 00	Kerosene	25 a 26
Feathers,		Pea Nuts	0 75 a 1 00
per lb	37 a 90	Potatoes,	
Hides, per lb.,		Sweet	80 a 1 00
Mackerel,		Irish, bbl	3 25 a 3 50
No 1	18 00 a 22 00	Provisions, per lb.,	
No 2	00 a 17 50	N. C. Bacon	
No 3	11 50 a 12 00	Hams	15 a 18
Mullets	5 50 a 9 00	Middling	12 a 12½
Herring,		Shoulders	10½ a 11
Shad	8 00 a 9 00	Hog round	13 a 13½
Codfish	6 00 a 7 00	Western Bacon	
Soap,		(Smoked).	
Family	8 50 a 11 50	Hams	16 a 17
Superfine	6 50 a 7 00	Middlings	10½ a 11
EX Super	7 50 a 8 75	Shoulders	9 a 9½
North Carolina,		(Dry Salted).	
Family	5 00 a 10 50	Middlings	9½ a 10
superfine	7 75 a 8 25	Shoulders	8 a 8½
white, per lb	16 a 22	Lard, N. C.	09 a 12½
Tommy Bags	25 a 28	do Northern	10 a 11
Guano, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C.	15 a 20
per ton	00 00 a 85 00	do Northern	40 a 45
Ichaboe	00 00 a 60 00	Cheese	a 17
Corn	90 a 92	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Oats	70 a 75	City Mess	19 00 a 19 50
Peas, Cow	**1 50 a 0 00**	Thin	00 00 a 16 50
Rice	8 a 9	Rump	15 00 a 17 00
Carolina	8½ a 9	Salt, Alum, per	
Hides, per lb.,		bag, 2 bush	1 50 a 2 00
Dry Flint	6 a 7	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Dry Salted	13 a 15	cargo	0 00 a 0 00
Dry Bone Beetles		Prunstore	0 00 a 1 60
Eastern	**0 00 a 1 60**	American	0 00 a 1 50
Northern	00 a 1 25	Sugar, per lb.,	
Iron, per lb.,		**Porto Rico**	**10 a 10¾**
English, assorted	5½ a 8	Cuba	11 a 11
American	5½ a 10	**E**	**11¾**
American,		**A**	**11¾ a 11¾**
short	3 a 00	Refining	10½ a 00
Swed	5½ a 00	Soaps, per lb.,	
Hoop,		soft	5½ a 7
per ton	00 00 a 00 00	Tallow, per lb.,	
Liquors, per gal., (duty		Candles	14 a 00
Brandy, Cognac	2 00 a 3 00	Sperm	50 a 55
Bourbon	2 00 a 3 00	Adamantine	16 a 17
N. E. Rum	1 00 a 2 00	Starch, per lb.,	
Gin	1 00 a 2 00	Mould, per lb	12 00 a 18 00
Jamaica	1 00 a 2 00	Wax, Tar	1 00 a 1 50
do A apple	1 50 a 3 00	Molasses, per gallon	
do Peach	2 25 a 4 00	Tallow, per lb	10 a 11

Shingles, per M., W. O. hhd 00 00 a 00 00
" R. O. " 00 00 a 00 00
Timber, per M.
Shipping 00 00 a 00 00
Mill, prime 12 00 a 18 00
Mill, fair 10 00 a 12 00
Mill, inferior 7 00 a 8 00
Mill, mixed 12 00 a 00 00
Yellow pine 00 a 00

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, July 10, 1873.

REPORT OF THE CROPS.—Columbus Co., N. C.—Cotton looking well. Acreage increased over last year 30 per cent. Some grass but not yet troublesome. Continued rains. Corn poor and near so good as last year—land rich and grassy and small.

Marion Co., S. C.—Cotton in fair condition. Planters have nearly got out the grass and the plant is looking well. Corn small and poor in most sections. Oats have come in very light.

Darlington Co., S. C.—Cotton is much behind hand and grass very troublesome. Planters have difficulty in getting hands enough to keep the crop clean. All that is clean is growing finely, and promises well, but is blooming out while yet very small, giving indications that the weed cannot attain a large size. This remark applies to the contiguous counties. Corn poor and backward.

Chesterfield Co., S. C.—Cotton not at all in a satisfactory condition, though in some parts of the county it is looking well, in others it is small and grassy. Corn poor on the uplands and not giving much promise.

Marlboro Co., S. C.—Cotton—The planters have gotten their forms in pretty good condition, and the crop looks nearly as well as at this time last year; fine promise for a good crop. Corn much better than could be expected under the circumstances, but still there is much grass. Oats came in pretty fair and have materially increased the stock of forage.

Sumter Co., S. C.—The condition here is decidedly mixed, in some neighborhoods the cotton and corn both look well and are growing finely, whilst in others they are very small, behind hand and grassy. High prices have been paid for labor and are still offered, and there has been a spirited contest in this county, Darlington and Marion, between the turpentine makers and planters for hands. Both have suffered and neither been much benefitted in consequence. We have to report another awful hurricane, accompanied with hail, which passed through Sumter, Darlington and Marion counties, S. C., Columbus and Bladen, in North Carolina, wasting itself in Sampson and Duplin last week. Cotton and corn in its track were demolished and farmers estimate a loss of fully one third on all the plantations struck by the storm.

We have reports from all the counties on the line of the W. & W. Railroad and those contiguous. We have not space to comment fully upon them, and therefore sum up that the reports indicate the crops as being now in good condition, not quite as large as last year, and giving promise of a good yield.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.—The business of the past week has been broken by the recurrence of the Anniversary of National Independence, which was observed as a close holiday by the merchants, banks and public offices generally, and also by the adjournment of the Produce Exchange from Thursday evening till Monday morning, and business circles generally showed but little animation for the first two days of the present week. The relaxation given to the business men seemed to have renewed them with an animated spirit, and for the last few days there has been a steady and more favorable increase of business. Notwithstanding the drawbacks which we have noted in previous reviews, and the extreme scarcity of tonnage of all descriptions, the heated weather, and numerous other incidentals we could mention as barriers of an active business, yet it seems to be admitted not only here, but at all the commercial ports, that mercantile affairs have been slowly but steadily approaching a safe position and that a revival of an active business may be anticipated in the course of a few weeks. Naval stores generally have assumed a steadier and healthier feeling, and though our reports of the markets cover only four days of the present week, yet within that time the transactions in the market are larger than those of the entire of last week.—Spirits Turpentine—For this article of trade the market opened as it had ruled the previous week steady, but subsequently a dullness set in and a decline of ¼ cent was effected. At the close of our report, however, we notice that sellers are firm, and refuse to accept any lower rates than last quotations. Rosin—In the earliest stage of the week there was little doing and a decline on all sales that transpired was conceded. On Wednesday, at the Exchange, there was a large call for futures, and nearly 10,000 bbls. changed hands for July and August delivery at a decided advance. Spot rosin also was wanted and an advance was gained corresponding to the decline. So then at the close of the week we can also notice that the market is firm, and that sellers are asking better prices. Crude Turpentine—Nothing whatever has occurred to interrupt prices. Buyers and sellers seemed satisfied with the present rates, and the daily receipts are landed at the distilleries without opposition. Tar—The falling off in the stock has increased the firmess of sellers, and an advance has been gained, the market closing firm at $3 25. Cotton—The adverse reports and the downward tendency of New York and Liverpool markets have given a dull and sluggish tone to our market, and prices have declined. Grain—The scarcity of white corn has caused a slight advance. The stock of yellow or mixed is large and no fears are anticipated of any stringency. Provisions—The market is without any important change worthy of mention, about the usual demand has existed and transactions have been fair, with prices closing unchanged. Dry goods—There was very little doing, and is expected in the wholesale trade during the week, expectations have not been disappointed, there being only a moderate order demand from the country, and only a light retail demand, except for the slightest of Summer fabrics. Money—The money market at present is extremely tight and merchants generally are putting off minor accounts to place funds to meet their bank obligations at maturity. The tightness may be accounted for by the small amount of funds coming in from the country, merchants advancing on the growing crops and very little produce coming in to meet these obligations. The banks are discounting all acceptable paper at the current rates of discount. The changes in prices and the leading feature of the market for the past week are reviewed as follows:

COTTON—There has been a dull and sluggish cotton market all the week and prices at the close show a decline. The first two days of the week the market was quiet and nominal owing to the general suspension of business, but on the third day (Monday) there was some enquiry and a small amount changed hands at last quotations, but on Tuesday, under the influence of unsatisfactory reports from New York and a reaction there, our market became dull and a general revision was made in our quotations. Ordinary declined ¼, good ordinary ½, low middling ¼, and middling ¼ cents. Wednesday the market was steady with sales at the previous day's prices. To-day (Thursday) the market closes dull at our quotations given below.

The receipts for the past week were 113 bales. The exports were 392 bales and the stock in market is 1,530 bales.

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the six days have reached 12,428 bales, against 17,686 bales last week, 19,672 bales the previous week, and 18,245 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1872, 3,498,219 bales, against 2,697,472 bales for the same period of 1871–72, showing an increase since September 1st, 1872, of 800,847 bales. The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 21,613 bales, of which 12,533 bales were to Great Britain, 2,375 to France, and 6,705 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 196,417 bales.

The sales for the week reach a total of 179 bales at figures from 10 to 18½ cents. We quote as follows:

Low Ordinary	9 cents.
Ordinary	15 "
Good Ordinary	15½ "
Strict Good Ordinary	16½ "
Low Middling	17½ "
Strict Low Middling	18 "
Middling	18½ "
Strict Middling	18½@19 "

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market has shown no important signs of activity during the past week, but remains for the most part the same as noted for several weeks. Without a special feature of importance worthy of mention—and with nothing occurring beyond the usual demand from distillers, we report the market as closing quiet and steady at $2 for hard and $3 for yellow dip and virgin. The receipts for the week, 2,432 bbls., against 2,919 bbls, for last week, show a decrease of 487 bbls. The exports for the week were of no important value. The stock in market is 1,410 bbls, against 1,772 bbls, for last week, shows a decrease of 342 bbls. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Yellow Bbls.	Hard.	Dip.	Virgin
Friday	General suspension of business.			
Saturday				
Monday	262	2 00	3 00	3 00
Tuesday	351	2 00	3 00	3 00
Wednesday	369	2 00	3 00	3 00
Thursday	182	2 00	3 00	3 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The observance of Friday and Saturday as a general holiday by the merchants along the wharf has interrupted to a certain extent the business of the present week, and our report is not as full, as usual, nevertheless, deducting the loss of two day's transactions, it will be seen that there has been an unusually heavy trade, and by comparing with the four last days of last week, that the average sales were equally as large. On Monday morning the market opened quiet at 41½ cents, and up to noon there was little or no activity displayed, but at the Exchange buyers were bidding freely and sellers being willing to dispose of their stock, large transactions were effected. Futures were also in fair demand, and 100 casks changed hands, buyers' option, August delivery, at 42 cents. Tuesday the market was not so firm and the sales of the day were at a decline of ¼ cent. Wednesday there was a dull feeling exhibited and the market further declined ¼ cent. To-day, at the close of our report, the market rules quiet and easy at 41 cents. The receipts for the week, 3,374 casks, against 5,504 casks for last week, show a decrease of 2,130 casks. The exports for the week, 3,466 casks, against 2,065 casks for last week, show an increase of 1,401 casks. The stock in yard, 11,291 casks, against 11,383 casks for last week, show an increase of

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

Judge Tourgee has gone to Philadelphia to have his eyes operated on.

Mrs. James M. Walker, of Castalia, gave birth to three male children on Friday, June the 27th. Their aggregate weight was thirteen pounds.

There is a valuable and well known Oak in the town of Halifax which is perhaps the largest in the State. Its foliage spreadr over 10,000 square feet of ground.

The steam saw-mill of the Messrs. Riddle, near Enfield, in Halifax county, was destroyed by fire a few days since, the result of an accident. The loss was $1,000.

The Ashville Expositer says: Morrison Summey, son Dr. D. F. Summey received the appointment from Gen. Vance to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and started for that place last week.

Mr. Thomas W. Slocumb has resigned his position as Freight and Ticket Agent of the W. & W. R. R., at Wilson. The vacancy will be supplied by Mr. Jas. H. Smith, of Goldsboro'.

North Carolina had two Major Generals and six Brigadier Generals killed, and lost thirty-six Colonels, who either died from wounds or disease during the war, besides several who were disabled and retired, and the list is not complete.

The Greensboro' Patriot says: Fine rains continue to descend upon our growing crops—the farmers are happy. One asked us yesterday if we knew of any of the adjoining counties that could be rented—he said Guilford county would need land to stack her oats on.

The Wilson Plaindealer says: It may perhaps be as well to have it known that old people can live in Wilson county as well as elsewhere. Ben Parker, colored, said to be 106 years old is now living on the farm of Mr. Thomas Jordan, near this place. His youthful wife, has only reached her 75th year.

The Salem Press says: From what we can ascertain, there will be about two-thirds of a wheat crop only realized in this region of the country, and the first crop of hay is also rather short.—However, there is still a considerable quantity of old grain in the country, and there will be plenty and to spare for another twelve months, at least.

The Raleigh News says: Yesterday the pardon of Wm. McIntyre, of Rutherford county, this State, now confined in the Albany, New York, Penitentiary, on the charge of Ku-Kluxing, was received at the office of the United States Marshal in this city. McIntyre was sentenced for two years, and his time would have expired on the 1st of October next.

The Enfield Times says: On Sunday last, a fire was discovered in one of the buildings at the steam saw mill of the Messrs. Riddle near this place. The building was destroyed, and one of the engines slightly damaged, but the fire was prevented from spreading further. The loss is estimated at $500. The cause of the fire is thought to have been accidental.

Governor Caldwell has received a requisition from the Governor of South Carolina, for the body of one Calvin Faison, of Cumberland county. Faison is charged with horse stealing in Chesterfield county, S. C. He is a notorious character, and was arrested and lodged in jail at Fayetteville sometime ago. The warrant for his delivery was issued from the Executive office yesterday.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Mr. Mills, the Superintendent of the Oxford Orphan Home, says he expects to have at least two hundred children at the Home by the end of the year. There are now fifty-four children—twenty-eight girls and twenty-six boys. The fathers of many of these little children were killed in the war. They are the wards of the State and should be well cared for.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says:—We learn from a gentleman who has recently been travelling in the western potion of the State, that the crops in that section are very fine. The people informed him that the yield of wheat this year is larger than that of any year since the close of the war. This is a sign of a good time ahead, for when the wheat crop is abundant our people, as a general rule, are prosperous.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn that about a month ago N. Boyden *et al*, filed a petition to throw the Western North Carolina Railroad Company into bankruptcy, on the grounds of preference to creditors, and suffering its property to be taken on execution. The order to show cause is returnable on the 5th inst., at Greensboro'. The eminent firm of Scales & Scales appear for the plaintiff. We have not heard who the counsel are for the defence.

The Raleigh News says: His Excellency, Gov. Caldwell, has appointed the following gentlemen Directors of the North Carolina Railroad, on the part of the State: W. R. Myers, Rufus Barringer, James McDowell, Samuel H. Wiley, N. H. D. Wilson, John R. Harrison, W. A. Smith and L. W. Humphrey. Gen. W. Walker has been appointed State proxy at the approaching annual meeting of the stockholders.

The Raleigh News says:—We learn that a gentleman, representing an English company, is engaged in negotiating with the owners of the new Ridgeway property, on the line of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, with a view of colonizing there a large number of English emigrants. The property embraces about 6,000 acres of land, and includes the elegant Hotel erected on the road some two or three years ago.

The Wadesboro Herald says; We learn that a white man named John Saunders, apparently enjoying good health, while cutting wheat in the field of Mr. Uriah Staton, near Ansonville, one day last week, fell dead. He had just returned from dinner, and, to his co-laborers, was priding himself upon the amount of exertion he could undergo, and the work he could do, when he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit and fell back dead. He leaves a wife and five children.

The Hillsboro Recorder says of the cotton crop in Orange county: A much larger breadth of land has been put in cotton this year than ever before. The light lands in the southern and eastern parts of the county, aided by the stimulus of fertilizers, have proved themselves well adapted to the staple, of a quality unsurpassed by any upland cotton produced in the State. The country around Chapel Hill is given up to this culture almost to the exclusion of everything else. A fine stand was obtained, and the weed now presents a fine appearance.

The Fayettville Eagle says: Died at his residence in the northern part of this county, very suddenly, last Tuesday 24th, Col. Duncan McCormick, aged about 81. Col McCormick was senator from this county four years, 1833–'36, and county surveyor from 1824, near 40 years. He was a most firm and honest man in his convictions, and was remarkable for punctuality in all his engagements, and for his active life. He accumulated a large estate, and in all his varied life he was distinguished for energy and devotion to duty.

The Hillsboro' Recorder says: Mrs. Maria Murray, a widow lady living near Cedar Grove, eight miles North of Hillsboro', committed suicide on Sunday morning last by hanging.—During the previous week she had made three several attempts to effect the same purpose, the first by taking laudanum, the second by cutting her throat, and again, on Friday, by the effort to hang herself with a hank of yarn, in which she was foiled. On Sunday morning, being unwatched, she renewed the attempt, and this time with fatal effect.

There is a suggestion of guilt and criminality connected with this affair we refrain from commenting on at present. It was no doubt the working of remorse which preyed upon the conscience of the wretched woman and which made the burden of existence intolerable.

The Charlotte *Observer* says:—We are called upon to lay a sad and heartrending story before our readers this morning. Last evening about 9o'clock, a terrible and fatal accident occurred at the Central Hotel in this city. Mr. A. Perry Sperry, a gentleman well known in this section of country, and who has been traveling for the hardware house of Thos. D. Day & Co., 246 Canal street, New York, arrived in Charlotte yesterday afternoon and took quarters at the Central. After supper he retired to his room which was on the third story of the building, on the east side, and seated himself in the window, probably to get the benefit of the breeze. While seated there he lost his balance and fell to the pavement below. He was immediately taken to his room, when it was found that his left leg was completely shattered, and that he had received painful and serious bruises on other portions of his body. Drs. McCombs and Gregory were called to the relief of the unfortunate gentleman, and though every expedient was resorted to to save his life, it was apparent from the first that the hand of death was upon him. Stimulants were administered to him and he lived until half past ten o'clock, when he breathed his last.

Mr Sperry married in Greensboro. He leaves a wife and if we mist be not, two children. His wife is now in Winchester, Va. A dispatch, announcing the event, which will make sorrowful atleast one household, was sent forthwith to Mrs. Sperry, by Mr. Eccles, the proprietor of the Hotel.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says it is a notable fact that the first victim of cholera in Indianapolis, was a bartender who wore a diamond pin, and had taken other precautions against the plague.

A Western traveler suggests a new sleeping-car regulation, which shall prohibit porters from extracting a passenger's well-polished boots from under his pillow, and charging twenty-five cents for setting them on the floor in front of his bunk.

His Highness, the Khedive of Egypt, has ordered a dinner service for the contemplated *fete* in honor of the Sultan' concession to him of enlarged sovereign powers. Five thousand carats weight of diamonds are to be used in the golden vessels.

Of the Yale College seniors forty-one have chosen the law for a profession, fifteen business, thirteen the ministry, six medicine, six teaching, two journalism, two banking, two civil engineering, one art and one mining.

The judiciary article adopted by the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention provides that the judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas, in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in Orphans' Courts, in Justices of the Peace and such other Courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish. The Supreme Court is to consist of seven elected judges, who will hold office for twenty-one years, but not be eligible to re-election.

HEADQUARTERS.

HOW THEY SPENT THE FOURTH IN WASHINGTON CITY.

WHAT THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA SAID TO THE GOVERNOR OF MSSISSIPPI.

A NEW COMET DISCOVERED AT VIENNA.

AMERICA AHEAD OF EUROPE AS AN ASTRONOMIST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5—Noon.—All the members of the Cabinet were out of town to-day and no public celebration was held. The oldest inhabitants association, in accordance with their usual custom, met and had appropriate ceremonies. Numerous picnic parties passed the day in neighboring groves. The Knights of St. Patrick paraded in full regalia and marched to the Schentzen Park where they held a pic-nic which was attended by a large number. The colored Sunday School Union held their annual celebration at Lincoln Hall. The Catholic colored Sunday School celebrated the day in the white lot south of the Executive Mansion. A fine breeze was blowing all day and the weather was much more comfortable than yesterday.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 5.—Night. The Attorney Gen. received the following dispatch from New Orleans: Gov. Kellogg has called upon Governor Powers, of Mississippi, to prosecute the parties who left the State of Louisiana and participated in the duel, which resulted in Judge Cooley's death.

The Smithsonian Institute has just received a telegram through cable, announcing the discovery of a comet at Vienna, the position of which is no hours and seven minutes of right ascension, and four degrees and three minutes south declination, appearance faint, motion as yet unknown. This is the first announcement through cable of an astronomical discovery from Europe since the completion of the arrangement for the transmission of such intelligence in February, 1873. The discovery of three new planets has been telegraphed from this country since that time.

THE WEST.

THE CHICAGO RACES.

CHICAGO, July 3—Night.—At the Dexter Park to-day, the first race, a dash of a mile and half, was won by Flush. Time 2:48.

An extra race has been arranged to come off on Saturday next at Dexter Park for a purse of $4,000; $1,500 to the first horse, $1,200 to the second, $900 to the third and $400 to the fourth. Free to all. American Girl to carry twenty pounds dead weight, all others catch weights to harness, best three in five. The race was filled last night with the following nominations: American Girl, Bashaw, Jr., Henry Toddy, J. W. Cooley, Sensation and Fred Hooper.

ARIZONA.

THE MURDERERS OF LIEUT. ALMY.

ATTACKED BY UNITED STATES TROOPS.

FOURTEEN KILLED AND SIX CAPTURED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3—Night.—Advices from Arizona state that Lieut. Babcock, with fifty cavalry, who was sent in pursuit of the murderers of Lieut. Almy, overtook them in the mountains and compelled them to fight. During the engagement fourteen were killed and six captured. Two of Babcock's Indian aids were wounded.

Azure Eyes, Rosy Lips, and Pearly Teeth, are Nature's "Red, White and Blue." Eyes and Lips are as Heaven made them, but if the teeth are not white, you can make them so with Fragrant SOZODONT.

GOTHAM.

THE EXCISE LAW IN NEW YORK.

THE BEER GARDENS ALL TO BE CLOSED ON THE 13TH.

TWO LOVE SICK FOOLS.

HOW WALWORTH RECEIVED HIS VERDICT.

COMMENTS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

THREE CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS DEFRAUD THE GOVERNMENT.

WHAT THE FESTIVE NEW YORKERS DID ON THE FOURTH.

THE CHAPTER OF ONE DAY.

MURDER, ROBBERY, FIRE, SUNSTROKE AND CHOLERA.

WALWORTH SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

NEW YORK, July 3—Noon.—The Excise Commissioners have adopted resolutions declaring that all lager or malt beers are intoxicating liquors and that their sale on Sunday is in violation of law and the board will not grant license to any place where music is introdueed.

Sunday, 13th instant, is the date fixed for the enforcement of the law, the effect will be to close up all the gardens and send the people, as in former years, over to Jersey or into Westchester county for larger.

At the inquest in Newark over the body of a young man named Nadler, who with his cousin named Edward Bucher, was found suffering from the effects of poison and it was discovered that both were in love with the same woman, and as the two could not marry her and one did not wish to deprive the other of her possession, both agreed to commit suicide and Nadler succeeded.

Neither young Walworth's countenance nor demeanor underwent any change after the delivery of the verdict. The prevailing impression here was that he would be acquitted.

The Tribune says: "Never within the memory of this generation has any great criminal issue been so promptly and satisfactorily tried in New York."

The World says: "The severity of the verdict indicates that the reaction of the mawkish party which for so long a time bore sway in the jury boxes has begun."

The Times says: "The moral effect of the verdict was needed and an acquittal would have been an invitation to every youth having a dissolute or a tyrannical father to whip him."

After alluding to the prominent defenders of the prisoner and the scenes generally attending the trial, the Herald says: "The wonder is that justice herself was not blind on this occasion but society has to be protected, and however cruel or brutal, the trial was conducted in the most exemplary manner."

Three Custom House officers have been arrested on the charge of aiding merchants to defraud the government. Each is held in the sum of $5,000 bail.

The weather is intensely warm here to-day.

NEW YORK, July 5—Noon.—There were two cases of cholera here yesterday. Both cases proved fatal. It is reported as being the asiatic cholera by the attending physicians, but the Doctors attached to the Board of Health say that both were aggravated cases of cholera morbus.

Twenty-five or thirty small fires broke out here yesterday, the damages varying from $50,000 to $100,000.

John Long was arrested last night for fatally shooting Jno. Herring. Both are boys of 17 years.

Thirty-one accidents to persons from carelessness in the use of fire-arms and fire-works occurred in this city and nearly as many in Brooklyn.

Jno. Dennis, a driver of a market wagon, was found fatally beaten in his wagon at Jamaica, L. I., yesterday, having been robbed by two negroes to whom he gave a ride on his way home from market. The people of Jamaica turned out and scoured the woods yesterday for the murderers, but they have not been captured yet.

There were numerous cases of sunstroke yesterday, including several of the militia during the morning parade.

Frank Walworth was to-day sentenced to the State prison at Sing Sing, at hard labor for life. Judge Davis, in addressing the prisoner, said he had fearful doubts whether his case did not justify conviction of murder in the first degree. The prisoner stood the trying ordeal with firmness, without moving a muscle of his features, and left Court with his mother this morning after the Judge had concluded.

NIAGARA FALLS.

A SAD DISASTER ON THE FOURTH.

CARRIED OVER THE FALLS.

TWO LOVERS MEET DEATH TOGETHER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 5—Noon.—Two men, two women and a boy, names unknown, went over Niagara Falls on Friday. The party were sailing in a boat at Chippewa and got into the rapids and were carried over the Falls. Pieces of the boat have been found.

The young man and woman who went over Niagara Falls were to be married to-day. Their bodies have not been recovered.

KENTUCKY.

A TRAGEDY AT OWINGSVILLE.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER SHOT AND KILLED.

CINCINNATI, July 5—Night.—At Owingsville, Ky., on Thursday, Wm. S. Satterfield was placed on trial for burning that place in April last. While one Hayden was testifying in regard to his being employed by Satterfield to burn the place, Satterfield and his friends rushed toward him with revolvers in their hands, when several determined citizens interfered and averted a collision. The Court then adjourned till yesterday. Yesterday Satterfield and his friends rode in with two double barrelled shot guns and revolvers, and were met by Mr. Hoon, the jailor and other citizens. Hoon fired at Satterfield, killing him instantly, when the rest of the party fled. Satterfield has been regarded as a dangerous and desperate character. His death is not much regretted by the law-abiding citizens.

CUBA.

GERRITT SMITH ADVOCATES THE RECOGNITION OF CUBA.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 5—Noon.—At the great Fourth of July celebration here yesterday, Gerritt Smith, in an address, touched on the Cuban question, arraigning the Administration for its coldness towards the cause of Cuban independence, while allowing gunboats to be fitted out at New York for Spanish use. Cuba, by maintaining a successful resistance for nearly five years, had earned the recognition of belligerent rights. He hoped that, since the Government hesitated, the people would take up Cuba's cause and force the people to act.

A resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with Cuba and calling on the Government to acknowledge belligerency, if, indeed, not the independence of Cuba.

EUROPE.

THE CRISIS IN ROME.

QUIET IN MADRID.

AN EARTHQUAKE AND AN ERUPTION IN ITALY.

DRAFT OF A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR SPAIN.

THE COUNTRY TO BE DIVIDED INTO CANTONS.

A DUEL AT PARIS TO-MORROW.

TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

THE DAY IN MADRID.

NO BANQUET IN LONDON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3—Noon.—The World's special from Rome says that Minghitti has failed to form a Cabinet. The King has summoned the Count De Cambray to form a Ministry. The situation is reported as gravely critical.

ROME, July 3—Night.—The crisis in the Ministry continues. Minghitta has failed to form a Cabinet and the King has summoned the Count De Cambray Digny to undertake the task.

MADRID, July 3—Night—In consequence of the passage of the bill abolishing constitutional deputies, the irreconciliable deputies have withdrawn from the Cortes, which action has served to restore quiet in Madrid.—Detachments of troops are, however, yet posted at various posts throughout the city, and the utmost precautions have been taken by the authorities for the suppression of disturbances.

FLORENCE, July 3—Night.—A dispatch from Belluno, 51 miles north of Venice, says that shocks of an earthquake were felt in that country this morning.

A volcano near Farra, a town 10 miles from Belluno, which had been quiet for some time, commenced an eruption and the water of the lake in the vicinity boiled.

MADRID, July 4—Noon.—The draft of the new Constitution was submitted to the Cortes to-day by the committee appointed to draw up the measure. It provides that the President of the Republic must have been born in Spanish territory, and be twenty years of age. The country is to be divided into Cantons like the Swiss Republic, the Assembly of each Canton is to elect four Senators and Deputies to be chosen by universal suffrage. Cuba and Porto Rico to be assimilated with the Cantons of Spain as a central power, authorized to suspend the constitutional guarantees and order levies for troops without first consulting the authorities of the Cantons.

LONDON, July 4—Noon.—A special dispatch from Paris to the London Telegraph, says that the duel between M. M. Rane and Decassagnac is to take place on Monday next.

LONDON, July 5—Night.—The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs to that paper that the trial of Marshal Bazaine will probably take place at Compiegne in the latter part of September.

There was no banquet here yesterday in celebration of the Fourth of July. The representatives of the United States were absent from the city and there was no American vessel in the Tigus.

MADRID, July 5—Night.—The anniversary of the Independence of the United States was celebrated at the American Legation yesterday by a grand banquet. Among the distinguished guests of Minister Sickles were Senor Costellor, members of the Cabinet of Foreign Representetives in Madrid and the President of the Cortes.

ELECTRICISMS.

The Deak party at Perth has coalesced with the Left Centre and formed a liberal party of overwhelming parliamentary power.

Six cases of cholera in Memphis.

A tornado struck the town of Galesburg on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Several houses were prostrated and three children killed.

Storms are reported all over Cincinnati to St. Louis with several fatal accidents. Many houses were prostrated and serious injury to wheat is apprehended.

It is announced that the celebrated trotters Goldsmith Maid, American Girl Lucy, Judge Fullerton and Rosalind, will be in attendance at the meeting of the Cleaveland, Ohio, Club, which commences on the 29th inst.

A special dispatch received at Cincinnati from Bloomington, Indiana, says that George A. Buskirk, President of the First National Bank, shot and mortally wounded Aaron Rose, a barkeeper in that town, last evening, for refusing to sell him whiskey.

The American residents of London will celebrate the Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States by a dinner at the Langham Hotel to-day.

NEW YORK, July 3—Night.—Sharkey, who murdered Dunn, is sentenced to be executed on the 15th of August next.

The steamship Hammonia, sailing for Europe to-day, takes out $95,000 in silver bars.

KANSAS.

SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE BEGUN.

TOPEKA, June 3—Noon.—Shipments of Texas cattle east from Wichita, Ellsworth and other points in Arkansas, have commenced. There are 60,000 head at Wichita, and 150,000 head on their way to that point from Texas, according to official railroad reports. There is also a large number at Ellsworth, and small droves at other points.

CONNECTICUT.

THE SENATE CONDEMNS THE BACK PAY BUSINESS.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL VOTED DOWN.

HARTFORD, CT., July 3—Night—The Senate to day passed a resolution condemning the back pay bill and commending the Senators or Representatives from this State for opposing it.

The Senate rejected the bill providing for a Constitutional Convention.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SOME MORE SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.

A LAD OF EIGHT BEATS TO DEATH ANOTHER OF THREE YEARS.

ALL ON THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

VIOLENT STORM AT ANDOVER.

BOSTON, June 5—Night.—In South Acton, Mass., yesterday, George Carlis, a lad of 8 years, enticed a boy named Lane aged 3 years, into the woods and there beat him with a club in a most shocking manner, leaving him insensible. He was soon discovered but died of his injuries in 24 hours. The murderer fled but was arrested last evening in Cambridge.

During a heavy shower in Andover yesterday evening lightning struck old South Church and stunned Rev. Mr. Abbott who was delivering the oration, and also Mr. Carter, tenor of the choir. Both recovered in a few minutes. The church was not materially damaged. Several other buildings were also struck. It was the most violent storm experienced here for 50 years.

THE STORM KING.

HURRICANES AND TORNADOES IN OHIO AND INDIANA.

TREES AND CHIMNEYS BLOWN DOWN.

WISCONSIN ALSO VISITED.

TWENTY PERSONS DROWNED IN GREEN LAKE.

CINCINNATI, July 5—Night.—The storms of the past three days have seldom if ever been equalled in severity in Ohio and Indiana. Hurricanes and tornadoes with floods of rain have followed each other in rapid succession. This city and its immediate vicinity escaped the fury of these storms. The country north of this and parallel in Indiana and Ohio, has suffered severely by the furious storms which passed over it on the 2d, 3d and 4th inst. The telegraph wires have been generally prostrated. At Springfield, Ohio, it is reported that the telegraph poles were blown down across the turnpike so thickly in some places as to entirely obstruct travel. East of Springfield on the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph line, there were two hundred poles down, some of them struck by lightning and others prostrated by the wind. Passengers from Logansport say the storm yesterday levelled the trees nearly all the way from that place to Richmond, Indiana. In Richmond the trees were blown down in the streets.

At Washington, Indiana, the storm was exceedingly fierce; spears of wheat were scattered about wildly and carried many feet in the air.

At Columbus the storm was very severe and destructive. Such a general prostration of telegraph poles is without parallel in the history of the Telegraph Company. An alarmingly large number were shattered to pieces by lightning and totally destroyed, while many others were partially destroyed and many prostrated by the wind. To-day will be a busy day in repairing these lines and by to-night they will be ready to tell their own story.

DAYTON, O.—July 5—Night.—A terrific storm of wind and rain passed over this city to-night, blowing down trees and chimneys. In the country the damage to the grain, fences, and sheds is said to be extensive.

The Missouri river is full and is still rising.

MILWAUKEE, July 5—Night.—A terrific storm passed through Wisconsin yesterday proving very disastrous to pleasure parties at Green Lake, Wisconsin. A number of pleasure seekers on the lake were struck by the storm, the boats capsized and twenty persons drowned. The following are the only names that could be obtained: M. C. Russell and daughter, of Berlin, Wisconsin; Jennie Olin, a child of Mr. Allen, Mrs. A. P. Carwin, Mrs. Geo. Harding, Wm. Bearham, wife and child, and Mr. John Bain, all from Dartford.

CHICAGO, July 5—Night.—The weather to-day is clear and beautiful. Meagre reports are yet being received from various points in the country, which show that the storm of the last two days has been one of the most severe kind ever experienced here. An immense quantity of water fell and there has been a good deal of damage done to the telegraph poles and wires, by lightning and wind.

There were large gatherings of the farmers at Springfield, Galesburg, Pontiac, Champion, Knoxville and other places in Illinois, yesterday, who celebrated the Fourth by listening to speeches upon the farmers' movement and R. R. question.

Several accidents happened here yesterday, the most serious of which was the shooting and (it is thought fatally) wounding of a boy by a young man who was shooting at a mark.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., July 5—Night.—The Sciota river has overflowed extensive broom corn fields in this vicinity, probably ruining from five hundred to one thousand acres of broom corn. The corn is flattened down and the dirt washed on to it so that much of it cannot rise. The streams are so high that the roads are impassible between here and Columbus. No trains have arrived from the east since Thursday.

THE FAR EAST.

REVOLT OF THE HINDOOS IN POONAH.

LONDON, July 5—Night.—A dispatch from Bombay brings the intelligence of a rising among the Hindoo peasants in the District of Poonah. They refuse to pay their rents and have plundered and burned several houses. Two bands have been dispersed by the police.

A farmer in Illinois last fall packed some apples in plaster, filling up the interstices with this material. Opening the barrels on the 14th of June, he found the fruit in a most wonderful state of preservation. There was not an eighth as many decayed ones as in barrels put up in the ordinary way, while the fruit was almost as fresh as when it was gathered.

A man who stole a church-organ in Mass., was very properly transferred foom prison to the lunatic asylum.

A Catholic priest in Martin county, Ind., has Hyacinthed with the daughter of a prominent citizen.

THE BEST.

YOU WILL FIND THE BEST

BOOTS

AND THE

BEST SHOES

AT

EVANS & VON GLAHN'S.

THEY SELL AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

BE SURE TO CALL AND SEE THE NEW

ALEXIS SHOE.

JUST ARRIVED AT

EVANS & VON GLAHN'S.

July 3 158

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY

RALEIGH, N. C.

F. P. HOBGOOD, A. M., } Principals.
A. F. REED, A. M., }

DR. L. VOLMERHOFF, of Vienna, Music Department.

The imposing new building, with it improved school apparatus and recently furnished musical outfit, will be opened on

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1873.

The Faculty has been largely increased. The Musical Department is in charge of Prof. Von Meyerhoff, a pupil of Rubinstein. The Professor is a brilliant performer, and has succeeded well as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music in this State.

Apply for catalogue.

July 4 25-w3m

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is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tin ware. Brightens without scratching.

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Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

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